Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

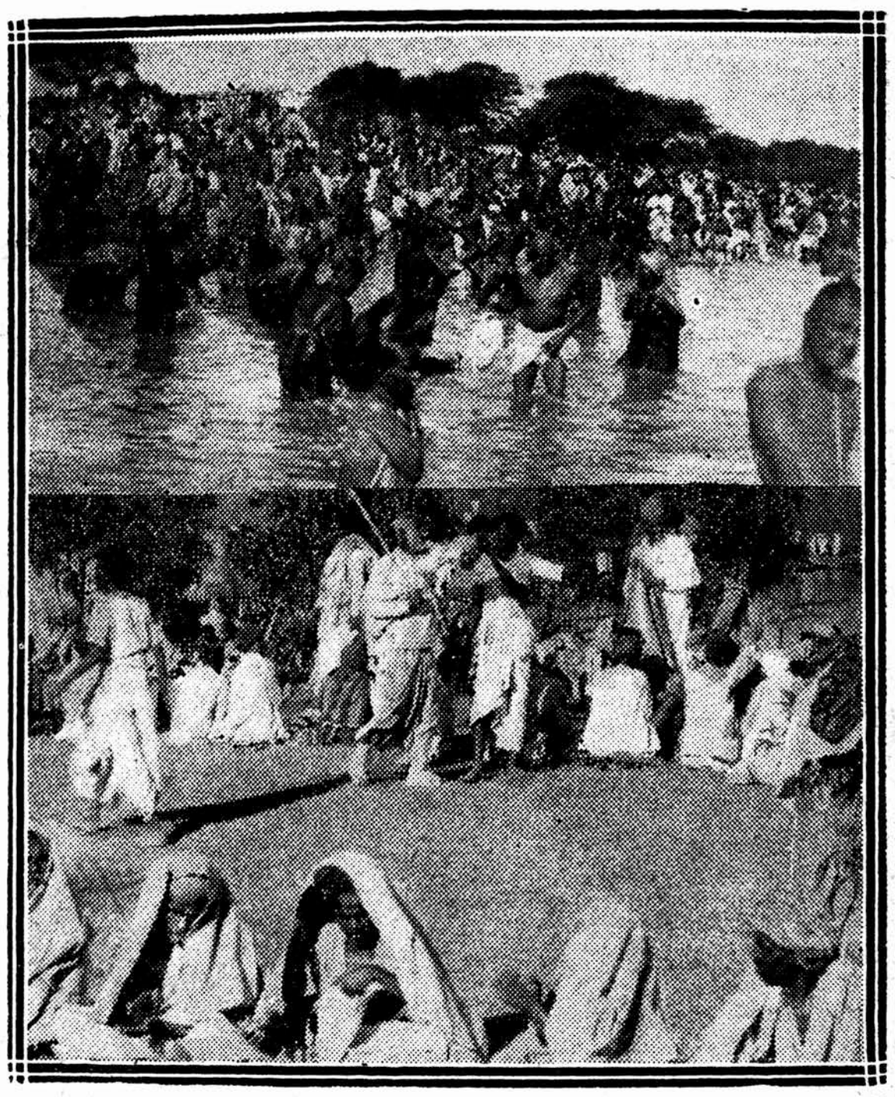
FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL, XXIII NO. 48 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS

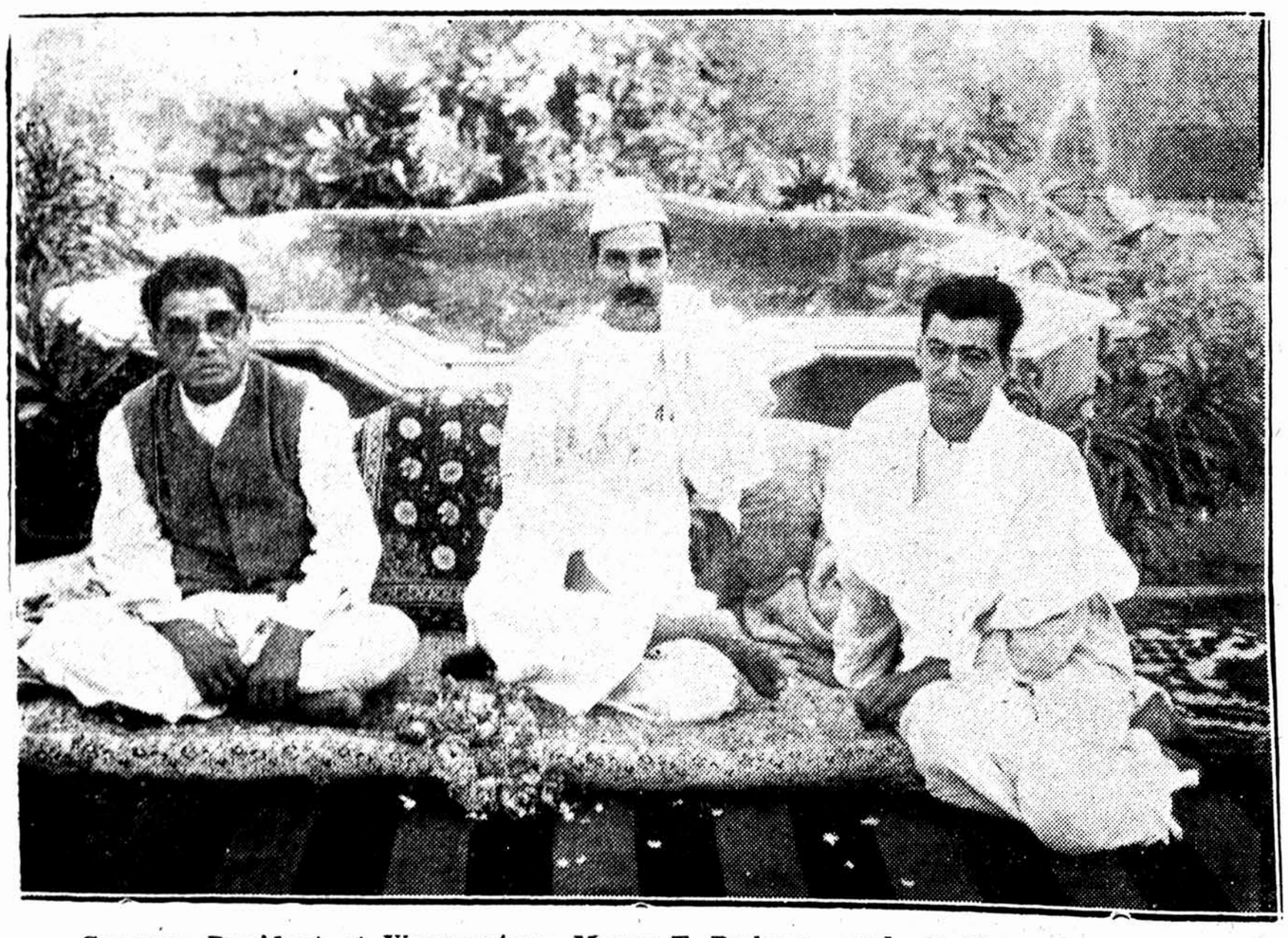
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Menaka In Pangat Dance

SCENES AT ALANDI FAIR



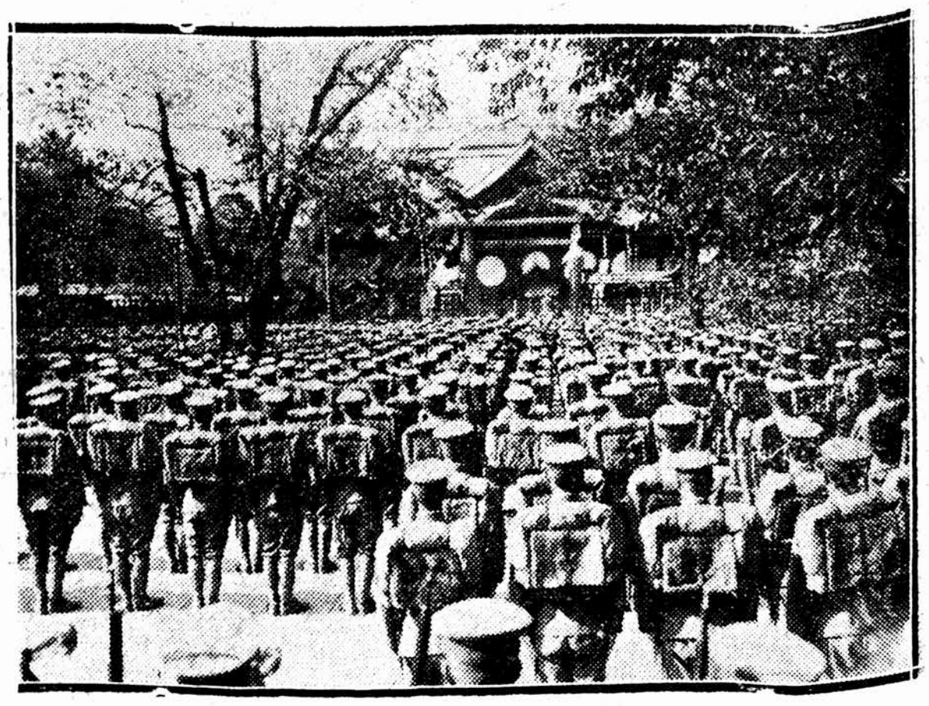
The annual fair at Alandi, near Poona, where the Samadh (tomb) of Sri Jnaneshwar, Poet-Saint of Maharashtra is situated, draws thousands of devout Hindus on Kartik Vad Ekadashi, which came off on 21st Nov. this year. Photo to the left (top) shows "melas" of Warkaris pouring into the village and (bottom) the pilgrims camping on the banks of the Indrayani river; while photo to the right shows (top) pilgrims bathing in the river and (bottom) Godhade Baba, a well-known Sadhu of the Deccan, distributing blankets among the poor Warkaris.



Congress President at Vizagapatam: Messrs T. Prakasam and T. Vishwanathan are seen on his right and left respectively.

Mr. V. P. Chitale, of Samarth Vyam Mandal, Poona, who set up an All-India record continuously cycling for 65 hours at Kolhapur on 23rd November, in the presence of their Highnesses Maharaja and Maharani and a large gathering. The previous record was of 61 hours made by Mr. Roy of Ajmer.

Prince von Starhemberg, Vice-Chancellor of Austria, greeting members of Heimwehr in Vienna after his successful expulsion of Major Fey from Austrian Cabinet.



Soldiers of Japanese Imperial guard at autumnal festival of Yashukuni, Military Shrine, Tokyo.

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1935

CHANGES IN ALL-INDIA TEAM?

Bryant & Wendell Bill Score Century

Quick Run-Getting Is Feature Of Morning's Play

AUSTRALIANS PILE 337 FOR 5 WICKETS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A large and expectant crowd gathered at the Esplanade Maidan this morning to see the Australians in the action against a Bombay XI.

Ryder called correctly and the visitors opened their innings disastrously, the first wicket falling when the score stood at two.

The next pair, however made a good recovery and 66 were put on board when the second wicket fell.

Bryant and Wendell Bill scored centuries and this tall scoring took the total to 337 for 5 wickets, when stumps were drawn.

RIVAL TEAMS

AUSTRALIANS	BOMBAY
J. RYDER (Capt.)	L. P. JAI (Capt.)
T. LEATHER	R. J. D. JAMSHEDJI
H. L. HENDRY	H. N. CONTRACTOR
O. WENDELL BILL	D. D. HINDLEKAR
J. L. ELLIS	S. M. KADRI
R. O. MORRISBY	R. G. HOPKINS
H. ALEXANDER	D. S. TALPADE
F. BRYANT	G. RICHARDS
L. NAGEL	R. R. WADKER
H. S. LOVE	A. BAPORIA
F. MAIR	D. R. HAVEWALLA.

UMPIRES: Mr. Vali Ahmed & Mr. D. K. Naik.

A large and expectant crowd gathered at the Esplanade Maidan this morning to see the Australians in action against a Bombay XI.

It was unusual to see the manager of the visitors Mr. Frank Tarrant in the presence of the two captains rearrange the position of the stumps. This was the duty of the umpires but perhaps on this 'unofficial' visit anything can happen. The wickets at the Bori Bunder end were then pulled up and set up again after some delay.

Ryder won the toss and elected to bat, Hendry and Wendell Bill coming out to face the bowling of Richard and Talpade. The Bombay bowler sent down a maiden over.

Talpade, who replaced Vajifdar in the team, opened from the Gymkhana end. Two runs off a snick to leg were scored by Wendell Bill who was wary against Talpade.

The first Australian wicket fell to Richards, Hindlekar bringing off an excellent catch behind the stumps (2—1—0).

Morrisby Cautious

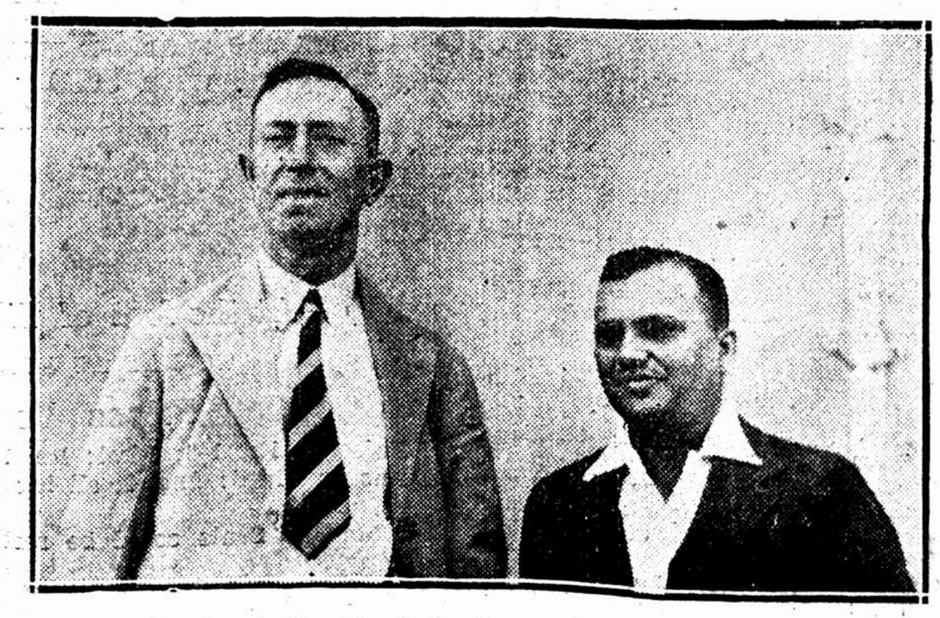
The pitch was playing fast and Morrisby who occupied the vacant crease watched the bowling very carefully. The Tasmanian opened his account with a brace and followed it with a cut through cover. The clever running between the wickets was a feature of the Australians' batting Wendell Bill increased the total to 10, off Richard.

Morrisby, who has the reputation of a "run getter" was delightful to watch. His running between the wickets increasing the score by twos and threes and 20 was telegraphed when Wendell Bill got Richards away off his toes to the leg boundary.

Havewalla took over from Talpade and conceded 3 runs. Within 35 minutes the Australians had scored 33 runs. Morrisby got Havewalla twice to the boundary through the gully and 2 runs in byes sent the total up to 40. Morrisby drove Havewalla along the ground to the Parsi Gymkhana tent for 4 and increased his score to 28 within 25 minutes

Wadker relieved Richards and Morrisby greeted his bowling with a beautiful drive to mid-on which

(Continued on page 45.)



J. Ryder and L. P. Jai, the two skippers, pose for the camera.

DAGGAHBUR REBOMBARDED

A Column Of Abyssinian Lorries Destroyed

(THROUGH REUTER'S.)

ROME, Nov. 30.

A communique incorporating Marshal Badoglio's first report after assuming High Command in East Africa says, that the cleaning-up process in the Uomberta region is still in progress.

The column on the west bank of the Gheba river encountered armed Abyssinians who left ten dead.

An air-force squadron in Somaliland starting from a new flying field at Ghorohai re-bombarded Daggabur fortifications and destroyed a column of lorries.

ABYSSINIAN ADVANCE TOWARDS NORTH

A cable from Asmara states:

Air reconnaissances report strong Abyssinian forces between Ambaalagi and Lake Ashangi advancing towards the north. The territory occupied by the Danakil column on the extreme left wing has not yet been entirely freed from the Abyssinian troops and Italian aeroplanes are subjected to sharp machine-gun fire.

A Jijiga cable states:—

A communique says that General Nasibu in the Southern Front claims that following the Abyssinian victory, Italian operations have been confined to air action.

Ethiopian outposts occupy the line south of Coraianale, 25 miles south of Sasabaneh.

According to unconfirmed reports, misunderstandings between Italian regulars and Black-Shirts have been causing difficulties.

BOMBAY S.O.S. TO BHOPAL

It is understood, His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, President of the Board of Cricket Control, had been telegraphically informed of the situation in Bombay arising out of the selection of the All-India Cricket XI who are to play against the Patiala's Australian XI. It is expected that the Nawab Saheb may arrive in Bombay in a day or two.

Changes in the selected team are impending. In view of Amarsingh's continued illness, Mushtaq Ali, it is stated, is likely to be drafted.

Bahadur E. Kapadia may not play on grounds of health and the services of Lieut. Navle, may be requisitioned.

EGYPT DREADS NO ITALIAN INVASION

Greatly Strengthened R.F.F. Can Repel Air Attack From Libya

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 30.

Whatever troops Sgr. Mussolini may order to Libya the talk of an invasion of Egypt is no longer regarded seriously, states Reuter's special correspondent in the Canal Zone, who says he has not met a single authority in Egypt who is anxious about the outcome of the possible attack from Libya.

The reasons for this feeling include: Firstly, 300 miles of waterless desert offering no shelter from air attack and no cover to the assaulting troops; secondly the virtual absence of roads; and thirdly, the presence of fierce armed Arabs mounted on camels who could harass Italian flanks; fourthly, the net-work of British machine-gun posts protected by barbed wire and fifthly, a maze of trenches manned by British and Egyptian troops.

QUITE UNLIKELY.

It is not considered likely that an attempt by the Italian fleet to draw off the British fleet from the coast of Libya will succeed, so that any Italian column advancing on the northern road will be subjected to gun-fire. The southern column would be held up by machine-gun and artillery-fire at Mersamatruh even if it escaped bombing by British air-craft as it advanced across the desert. If the Italians got beyond Mersamatruh they encounter the bottle-neck of Borgelarab, only two miles wide, bounded by sea on one side and marshes on the other, guarded by machine-gun posts on mounds. The final obstacle would be the heavily fortified environ of Alexandria.

Although Libya is within air-range of Italy, the greatly strengthened Royal Air Force in Egypt would be able to repel an air-attack.—Reuter.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—For a rich and handsome bachelor, Moslem, Imperial Service Officer, aged 25, belonging to an illustrious family, connected with leading Indian States, a respectable young girl. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply Box 5252, "Bombay Chronicle."

Well-established Maharashtrian youth desires to marry fair-looking girl, caste no restriction. Apply with details to Box No. 5239, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—In every Town for an article of every day use. Stockists, who can earn up to Rs. 800 monthly. Apply to:—Milko Products Home, Ramnagar, New Delhi. 5223.

27. HOTELS

Ahmedabad: Lakshminiwas Hotel, leading Vegetarian Boarding, Lodging accommodation, Ellis Bridge, river-side, ideal location. Modern comforts, moderate charges. (5211).

31. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

For Sale—Hujali Motor Car No. X in good condition. Apply Shah Bhuralal Kisanlal, Walkeshwar, Banganga Lane, Shop No. 1, Bombay No. 6. (5236).

87. PHRENOLOGY

Desai's Phrenological Studio, 104, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay 6. T.J. Desai (Retired Barrister), possessing London Phrenological Diplomas, examines Real and Photographed Heads, between 8 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. (5225).

Auction Sales

Messrs. BANKER & Co.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Italian Restaurant of complete Household furniture, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Chesterfield and drawing room sets, Godrej "C" quality safe, Portable typewriter, Wardrobes, A. C. Fans, Dining table, Chairs, show cases, Glassware, etc.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Nov 29

8 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 86 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 97 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 105
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 114 3/4
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 113
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 102 5/8
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New 1/4 prem.
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 54 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 106 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 105 1/4

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov 30

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Nov May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec 1936
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 271 3/4
Banks selling T T 269 3/4
Banks buying T T 267
PARIS
Banks selling D D 561
Banks buying D D 571
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8
JAVA
Banks selling D D 54 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/4
Banks buying T T 77
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 100
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 81 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156
BERLIN
Banks selling D D 90 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.92 7/8 29th instant
Hongkong/London 1/6 30th instant
Shanghai/London 1/2 17/32 30th instant
Japan/London 1/2 30th instant
Java/London 7.25 30th instant
London/Paris 74.91 29th instant
London/Belgium 19.18 1/4 29th instant
London/Switzerland 13.28 29th instant
London/Berlin 12.27 1/2 29th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 29th instant
London/New York 4.93 7/16 29th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.29 1/4 29th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £7-0-11 28th instant £7-1-0 1/2 29th instant
Silver London Ready 29 3/16 28th instant 29 3/16 29th instant
Silver London Forward 28 7/8 28th instant 28 7/8 29th instant
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 28th instant 65 5/8 29th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 28th instant 5/8 per cent 29th instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 28th instant 3/4 per cent 29th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov 29

Broach A/M 1936 opening 225 1/4; highest 225 1/4; lowest 222 1/2; closing 222 1/2
Oomra D/J opening 207; highest 207; lowest 204 1/2; closing 204 3/4
Oomra March opening 203; highest 203; lowest 201 1/2; closing 201 1/2
Bengal D/J opening 151 1/2; highest 151 3/4; lowest 150 1/2; closing 150 1/2
Bengal March opening 150 1/4; highest 150 1/2; lowest 149 1/4; closing 149 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 19 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-35) Rs. 7

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 29-11-35	4565000	2919000
Receipts Yesterday 29-11-35	58000	36000
Exports to date 29-11-35	2324000	1857000
Stock at Ports 22-11-35	3023000	3181000
Stock at Interior Towns 22-11-35	321000	1961000
Stock at Liverpool 22-11-35	530000	936000
Visible Supply 22-11-35	8016000	8835000
Quantity in sight 22-11-35	7543000	4955000
Quantity out of sight 22-11-35	3879000	3345000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 7/3/9; Highest Rs. 7/4/3; Lowest Rs. 7/3; Closing Rs. 7/3/3; Clearing Rs. 7/3/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 7/7/6; Highest Rs. 7/8; Lowest Rs. 7/6/10 1/2; Closing Rs. 7/7; Clearing Rs. 7/7.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 3/6/3; Highest Rs. 3/6/10 1/2; Lowest Rs. 3/5/10 1/2; Closing Rs. 3/6/1 1/2; Clearing Rs. 3/6.

Great Attraction
Grand Entertainment
Glorious Third Week

3rd Week

SEE TO-NIGHT

Mithi Najar

HARSHAD ROY MEHTA'S PRODUCTION

Starring
RAMPYARI, KALE, SOHANI, GANGAPRASAD, DORAINE
and others

Heart gripping climax—Delightful dialogues—Sweet Songs, etc.
Highly liked and loved by family people
SEE TO-NIGHT OR DURING THIS WEEK

AT **ROXY Talkies**

Sat., Sun. 2-30 p.m. Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Booking: Gujarat Film Circuit, Dadar, Bombay.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO DADAR TO-DAY

Because It Is The

GALA OPENING

Of the MOST SUPERB CINEMA THEATRE in the North of Bombay—DADAR.

PLAZA
PLAZA

Perfect place of Entertainment at the foot of TILAK BRIDGE, DADAR.
Please give a visit to the Cinema, and you will be convinced of its simplicity, and pleasing appearance combined with the following specialities:
(1) It has a system of air-conditioning new to Bombay. It gives continuous current of fresh, clean air, throughout the building.
(2) It has the advantage of sereening pictures in A MOONLIGHT COLOUR, new to Bombay, and is very pleasing to the eyes.
(3) The accoustics are excellent.

PLAZA

OPENING TO-DAY with THREE SHOWS
3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

at the foot of TILAK BRIDGE, DADAR. when R.K.O. Radio's Spectacular, Super Production, produced on lavish scale will be screened.

SHE

Form the World-famous novel by Sir H. Rider Haggard with 5000 players including Helen Gahagan, Randolph Scott, Helen Mack, Nigel Bruce.

PLAZA

At the foot of Tilak Bridge, Dadar.

TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

Prices Very Moderate

Balcony: Rs. 1-8; First: Re. 1; Family Circle: Ans. 12; Second Ans. 8; Third: Ans. 4; all inclusive of tax.

Seats could be reserved at the Theatre.
Tel. No. 60444.

PETIT CASE SURPRISE

Prosecution Drop Three Charges, Only One Case To Be Continued

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A surprise was sprung to-day by Mr. G.L. Walker, Public Prosecutor, when he stated before Mr. P.L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon. that one of the four cases against Mrs. Gulbai Petit, and Mr. Pherozshah Petit would be proceeded with at the instance of the Bank of India, while three other cases against the three accused in the case might be withdrawn.

The accused in the case are:—Mrs. Gulbai Petit. Mrs. Dinbai Petit and Pherozshah Petit against whom charges were framed in all the cases by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, when he was presiding on the second Court. The main charge was, however, tried and disposed of by Mr. I.S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court.

At the last hearing of the case, it will be recalled. Mr. C.N. Kanuga appearing for the Bank of India, made an application to withdraw all the cases, but as soon as no provision was made under the Criminal Procedure Code for such a step after the charges were framed, the application of Mr. Kanuga was rejected. Hence the appearance of Mr. G. L. Walker, the Public Prosecutor.

Mr. Walker explaining the charge that was to be tried said that it was with regard to the reconveyance of "Chateu Petit" and that the case was against the first and the third accused.

Hearing Fixed For January

The Magistrate accordingly granted permission to the Public Prosecutor to withdraw the cases. The accused, in the cases withdrawn, were therefore acquitted by the Magistrate. In the other case under section 421 of the Indian Penal Code for alleged dishonest or fraudulent transfer of property or concealment of property to prevent distribution among creditors, the Magistrate made an order fixing the date of hearing on January 8 as against the first and the third accused.

The present withdrawal of the cases and the prosecution of one of them were the result of the acquittal of the accused on a similar charge in which they were accused by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court.

Mr. Captain, of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, solicitors, appeared for the Bank of India while the Petits were defended by Messrs. Lam and Jungalwalla assisted by Mr. Anklesaria.

Gambling Raid Arrests

Ten arrests were made last night by the Bombay C. I. D. and the Nagapada Police as a sequel to gambling raids carried out in rooms at Chaktawadi, Tardeo. Port Trust Building at Wadi Bunder and a stable at Nagapada.

Betting slips and cash were seized by the police during the raids.

All the accused were placed before Mr. P. L. Thacker. Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon. to-day, and ordered to be enlarged on bail.

AROUND THE COURTS

While a Muslim girl was watching a juggiery show yesterday at Alli Umer street, Salam Hassan, a Muslim, is stated to have quietly removed her gold bangles.

When the girl came to know of her loss, she made a complaint to her father who later informed the police.

The Police have discovered that Salam Hassan (20) was involved in several kidnapping and theft cases.

The accused was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, and was ordered to be remanded to custody for a period of 11 days, pending further inquiries.

Navies Come To Clash

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Quite an impromptu mimic naval battle was fought between the crew of two prows at Sassoon Dock on Friday afternoon the weapons of warfare being bamboos and poles. Four persons were injured in the conflict and the police arrested five boatmen for alleged rioting and unlawful assembly.

It would appear that yesterday afternoon prow No. 1603 was moored by the side of the wall of Sassoon Dock when another Prow No. 2252 arrived on the spot and in the process of being moored alongside bumped into the stern of the former boat.

This annoyed the crew of No. 1603 who abused the rival party and hot words were exchanged. Soon after Rama Andu and four others of Prow No. 1603 boarded the other boat and belaboured them with bamboos and poles.

The five men who were arrested were placed before Mr. A. F. Coelho at the Esplanade Police Court this morning and were ordered to be bailed out in the sum of Rs. 50 each, failing which to be remanded in police custody till December 3

Gambling Ends In Tragedy

BOMBAY: Saturday.

The Inquest was held to-day on the body of Hiralal who was found lying dead on Thursday at 6 a.m. on the footpath near Kansara chawl, on Kalbadevi Road.

Babu Lal Sadhoo in giving evidence before the Coroner stated that deceased was also a messenger boy. Moolia, who was arrested in connection with Hiralal's death was also known to witness.

Witness stated that on Thursday towards midnight, he was sleeping on the footpath. At about 5 a.m. he got up, hearing a quarrel ensuing between deceased and Moolia, and deceased was heard to say "why are you demanding the money I have lost in gambling?"

The altercation grew serious, and accused (Moolia) gave deceased two blows on the abdomen. Deceased started gasping for breath, and expired soon after.

Later the police arrived, and arrested Moolia, whose real name being Parbhati Nathoo.

The Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death from internal haemorrhage due to blows given by accused Moolia, on the abdomen of deceased.

The accused was recommended for prosecution for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

HELPING POOR TO GET EDUCATED

The 32nd Annual General Meeting of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Shahayak Mandali was held at the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, Girgaon, Bombay, on Sunday, when Mr. A. V. Sabnis, one of the founders and old workers of the Mandali and Ex-Secretary, Bombay Municipal Corporation, was voted to the Chair.

The 33rd Annual Report of the Society circulated to the members was unanimously adopted. It showed all-round progress of the institution. There were 1,782 members on the roll, including 20 Patrons, 14 Fellows. 408 Life Members and 1,340 Ordinary Members.

The Society granted during the year under report scholarships of the aggregate sum of Rs. 13,429 to 180 students including 45 women students from all parts of the country. The Society has during the last 33 years of its existence spent a sum of Rs. 1,82,110 in helping 822 poor students to get education of various kinds and has, in addition, built up a Endowment and Reserve Fund of Rs. 1,91,766.

Mrs. Krishnabai Wagh, Mr. G. H. Jambotkar, Prof. V. V. Nadkarny, and Mr. A. G. Tendulkar, were declared to have been elected to the Committee and Mr. A. N. Nerurkar, and Mr. M. M. Muzumdar, were re-elected Honorary Auditors for the next year.

Resolutions were then passed thanking the Press, retiring Committee, Auditors, Volunteers, Donors and institutions who had directly or indirectly helped the Society in various ways.

Mr. Sabnis's Tribute

Mr. Sabnis, expressed his high appreciation of the splendid work the Mandali was doing in helping poor and deserving students to get education and congratulated the Committee on the great confidence created by them in the work of the institution which is testified by the flow of incoming donations. He exhorted the Committee to take up other objects of the Mandali in hand such as the establishment of a gymnasium and library for the use of the students.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting terminated.

as

ANARKALI 2ND WEEK

EXQUISITELY CELESTIAL

--SULOCHANA--

ANARKALI! ANARKALI!

Synonymous of Supreme Satisfaction to thousands during the crowded houses at

IMPERIAL CINEMA:

throughout the housing week

With a brilliant cast

D. BILLIMORIA, ZILLOO, ASUJI, ABDUL, BABA VYAS, LALITA, LAHNOO MASTER

Director: CHOWDHARY.

Matinee: Sat., Sun., Holidays 2-30 p.m.
Daily Shows: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

RUSH EARLY TO THE

IMPERIAL CINEMA (Lamington Road)

Saturday Next

will present to Bombayites

DHARMATMA HINDI

BALGANDHARVA—PRABHAT PICTURE

Featuring:

BALGANDHARVA
RATNA PRABHA
VASANTEE

of

ALL CLASS APPEAL

At

Krishna Talkies

Dubash Theatre

Occasional Comments By N. J.

Murder For Mercy

The recent acquittal at the Old Bailey, of Muriel Welsdon, who was charged with murdering her mother, by administering some medicinal dose in peppermint creams,has once again raised the problem of mercy murder, or euthanasia as it is called. Muriel's mother was suffering from an incurable disease,—the general paralysis of the insane,—and unable to see her agonies, Muriel, it was said, gave her the lethal dose. It was evident that she was actuated by the noblest of motives, and the jury were called upon to decide as ticklish a problem, as a jury can ever be faced with. Their verdict of "not guilty," though it might have solved an individual problem, leaves the general situation where it was. The law is of course, emphatic on this point. It is not so much concerned with the motive, as with the action. Ethics may concern itself with the question of 'a murder not being a murder,' but the law is inexorable. Has not, however, a time come when instead of placing a doubtful reliance upon the humanity of a jury, we humanise law itself? Our modern social conscience revolts against the ancient cant of 'the worse the pain for the body, the better it is for the soul.' There are numerous cases in the observance of everybody—some of us have even personal experience.—where the highest act of mercy would palpably be the end of it all!

Human Petrol

Sanctions are in the air to-day, and they are, indeed, having strange repercussions on the volatile Latins. The talk of extending the embargo to petrol has naturally cut Mussolini to the quick, and patriotic Italians are already curtailing the use of that previous commodity. Private car-owners have been strictly warned against going on joy-rides and week-end sprees. Even Mayors and other civic dignitaries, will have to avail themselves of their own man-power when attending ceremonial functions. But, perhaps, the biggest heart-burning is being caused to-day in the matter of human petrol, to wit, TEA. During the last decade the Italians have acquired a distinct taste for that delicious beverage. A number of restaurants have arisen everywhere, which specialise in the catering of that delectable infusion. The tea-leaf, indeed, has to-day become a serious competitor of the grape. And now the discovery has been suddenly made that it is 'perfidious Albion' who is the chief supplier of tea. Patriotic fervour is thus being lashed up against tea-rooms, and 'Down with that British beverage', is the cry raised up everywhere. Italian restaurants are cutting off tea from their bill of fare. They are instead offering a concoction of a tasty Eritrean herb, which, however, their clients are finding it difficult to swallow down inspite of all their Anglo-phobia. Coffee, of course, is welcome, as it comes mainly from Brazil, which is outside the hated League of Nations. 'Tea-rooms, the resort of elegant ladies and of idlers', it is observed, 'have their places in the life of a great city, but let them serve no more tea.' One wonders, however, what will remain of Hamlet, when the Prince of Denmark is taken away!

* * * *

Elegy On Lemon

In this their present incense at their favourite infusion, the Fascists, of course, have an excellent precedent. For, it is not so many months since a regular hullabalos was raised in Nazi Germany against of all things, the innocent, if sour lemon! The Germans are, needless to add, nothing if not thorough. In their apotheosis of hundred-per cent Aryanism, they are not content with merely hounding out the Jews. They must drive everything which is not native to the Deutschland, away And so one fine morning, the fiat went forth: 'Off with the alien lemon, on with our German rhubarb!' The epoch-making discovery was made that the racial type and character was determined by the constitution of the blood, which in its turn is determined by the soil. Ergo, only the fruits of the German earth-clod can create real German blood! According to this amazing logic, therefore, the foreign lemon must be sacrificed on the altar of Aryanism. The renunciation, however heart-rending, must be made. 'Parting from a mistress of many years' standing,—she can go and need not come back again!', was the caption of a perfervid effusion. 'Farewell Lemon, we need thee not. Our humble rhubarb will take thy place. We Germans do not think now as we did during the years of our love affairs with thee.....Let us make good with German rhubarb the sins we have committed with the alien lemon. So, out with thee, ingrate daughter of the South; out with thee from our German shires and homes! We will not see thee mere, thou wanton creature...Let us fashion therefore, the new German offspring out of the only material which can make them, marrowy, true to type—and German! And so hail then Rhubarb!'

* * * *

Skin Game

Wife (discontentedly): Do you think I'm going to wear this old squirrel coat all my life?

Hubby: Squirrels do, darling!

Barbers Organise

The Chairman of the Provisional Committee of the Union writes:—

A meeting of the local barbers was held on Thursday evening at Foras Road under the presidency of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar to form their Union. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Karnik, Deshpande, Kondvikar, Mohmad Ibrahim and various others exhorting the Saloon workers to unite to secure the redress of their grievances. A resolution was passed forming 'The Hair-cutting Saloon Workers' Union' with four annas as monthly subscription and an office at Foras Road.

A Provisional Committee with Mr. Nimbkar as chairman, A. G. Pandit as Secretary and Miss Maniben Kara, Messrs. V. B. Karnik, G. K. Sawant, Naik and eleven others, was elected to run the Union.

A resolution was also passed, formulating the demands of the workers, and also giving support to Bakhale's Bill.

MANORI—UTAN ROAD INSPECTION

(From A Correspondent.)

In connection with the construction of a road between Manori and Utan Via Gorai. Mr. H. T. Sorley, Collector of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District, has communicated with Mr. Paul Pereira, of Orlem, that he will be pleased to visit Gorai on Tuesday December 17 for the purpose of inspecting and surveying the ground required for the above road in question.

The essential need of the road has been keenly felt by the inhabitants of the Dharavi Island, South Salsette for more than fifty years. Numerous representations individual and collecetive, have been sent from time to time by them to Government and the District Local Board. It is hoped that all the villagers will try and be present at Gorai to welcome the distinguished visitor.

DRY WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 30.

The weather has been dry except for local rain in Tenasserim and a few light falls in Assam. Mergui reports three inches.

The western disturbance has caused an extension of cloud into the Northwest Frontier Province and Kashmir.

FORECAST.

Local rain will continue in Tenasserim.—A. P.

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"Chronicle"

Congress Jubilee Number

TO BE PUBLISHED ON

Sunday, 29th December

In connection with the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress, the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" on Sunday, 29th December 1935, will be published as a Special Jubilee Number.

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DEATH OF MR. MANEKJI PETIT

Well-Known Philanthropist And Mill Magnate

We regret to announce the death of Manekji Cowasji Petit which took place at his residence Framji Hall, Warden Road, yesterday morning.

The late Mr. Manekji was the grand-son of the late Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, first Baronet. He was born on July 18th, 1863. He was educated in the Fort High School but left the scholastic career at the age of 22 to join business in mill industry.

He joined the firm of Messrs. C. & F. Dinshawji & Co., who were then the agents of Manekji Petit, Mazagaon, Victoria, Broach and other mills. His father Mr. Cowasji, died at the premature age of 34 and Mr. Manekji looked after the business of these and other agencies till 1931, when he retired from business.

SETH MANECKJI PETIT

While looking after the mills he devoted considerable time to the study of mechanical engineering. He had a well-equlpped workshop at his own residence.

Helped Britain in War

During the last Great War he had rendered services to the British Government by manufacturing shells, for which he had received from the Government a certificate of merit.

While he was in business he had visited Europe several times and the knowledge and experience of factories and cotton spinning and weaving mills he had obtained was placed at the service of the Mills in Bombay.

He was a great humanitarian and a man of charitable disposition. He had helped many a charitable institution of his community. He had invented a patent for bullock carts with a view to lessen the burden of the dumb animals who were overloaded to death He took keen interest in Astronomy and had installed a large telescope on the terrace of his bungalow to pursue his pet hobby.

The funeral ceremony took place on Saturday evening at 4 p.m. at Framji Hall, Warden Road when a large number of Parsis were present to pay the last homage to the deceased. Every well-known family was represented at the funeral. More than four hundred Parsis were present and many of them went to the Tower of Silence in the funeral procession.

The Uthamna [illegible] third day ceremony, takes place to-day (Sunday) at Framji Hall, Warden Road at 3. P. M.

DR. ARUNDALE'S BIRTHDAY DINNER.

Under the auspices of the Besant Arundale Lodge Theosophical Society, Vile Parle, the Birthday of Dr. George, S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society, will be celebrated at Vile Parle, to-day Sunday at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Narsinha Prasad Malaviya Road Vile Parle Tickets for the Dinner will be available at Re. 1 per head from the Secretary.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsir Shud 5, 1992
Muslim: Ramjan 4, 1354
Parsi: Khordad 26, 1305
Hightide: 236; 14-21
Lowtide: 8-43: 20-19
Sunrise: 6h. 55m.
Sunset: 6h. 0m.

Maharaja of Patiala's Australian Eleven vs. Bombay Cricket Association, Esplanade Maidan.

MONDAY, December 2.

Maharaja of Patiala's Australian Eleven vs. Bombay Cricket Association, Esplanade Maidan.

Bombay Engineering Congress, 21st annual session, to be opened by Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister for Local Self-Government, Library Hall, Royal Institute of Science, 3-30 p.m.

The Bombay Institution for Deaf Mutes, Golden Jubilee: The Governor will preside and Lady Brabourne will give away prizes, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, 4-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 5-10 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 3.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

"G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An adjourned meeting of the Council of "G" Ward D.C.C. will be held to-day Sunday, at 8 a.m. in the office of the Committee.

DADAR SANGEET MANDAL.

The annual general meeting of the above Mandal will take place to-day Sunday, at 9 p.m. in the C.K.P. Hall, Dadar.

TARUN MITRA SEVA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal the General Meeting will be held at Tardeo Jariwalla Building to-day, Sunday at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. S. V. Phadnis B.A.B.T. will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum to-day Sunday, at 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per S.S. "Comorin" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 3rd Proximo.

SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society a discourse followed by Seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaum, to-day Sunday, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

A. I. MEDICAL LICENTIATES ASSOCIATION

The annual general Body meeting of the Bombay Branch All India Medical Licentiates' Association will be held to-day Sunday at 94, Girgaum Road (Top Floor), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TILVAN TELI SEVA MANDAL

A meeting of Debating Society of the above Mandal will be held to-day Sunday, at 9 p.m. in the Tejukaya Mansion, Lal Baugh when the subject of "Education" will be discussed.

KARNATAK FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

"The Eleventh Anniversary Celebration of The Karnatak Free Night School, Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday) in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) under the Presidentship of Dr. M. Venkatrao Shetty."

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A special meeting of the Managing Council of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee will be held to-day Sunday, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the committee office, Chotalal Bhuvan, Kalbodevi.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

A public lecture will be delivered by Prof. S. V. Phadnis, in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station to-day Sunday, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), on "Has Buddhist teaching done harm to Hindu Society?"

KARNATAKI'S MEETING

Under the auspices of Karnataki Residents of Girgaum and Gamdevi a public meeting will be held to-day Sunday, at the Forbes Gujarathi Hall, opposite Ammin Nursery, Vithalbhoy Patel Road, Girgaum. Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, will preside.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Anna Karenina" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

ROXY—'Mithi Najar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Red Salute" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 4 p.m.

PATHE—"The Glass Key" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Becky Sharp" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Murderer" Time as usual.

MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Anarkali" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

PLAZA—"She" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Liturgy Study Class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, to-day Sunday, at 3-30 p.m. The 'Hannucah Benedictions and Psalm' will be the subject of study. Mr. M. D Borgawker will conduct the class.

SOUTH INDIAN AMATEUR MUSIC CLUB

Under the auspices of the above Club, there will be a music concert to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Club, in Laxminarayan Buildings, Matunga, when Mr. Narayanaswamy will give vocal music with suitable accompaniments.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

The Social Workers' Society is organising a Grand Variety show in the middle of January, 1936, in aid of Mrs. A. P. Sabawala's Abyssinian Red Cross Fund.

The Mayor will preside. The Society appeals to the Citizens of Bombay to express their sympathy for Abyssinia.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Bhagavad-Gita in daily life—Some Thoughts on Gita-Jayanti" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay, to-day Sunday, evening at 6-15 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. The Bombay Studio Orchestra. 11-30 a.m. Light Classical Music. By Prof. Amanatali Kha 1-0 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m Evensong Relayed from Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. 7-30 p.m. The V.U.B. Ensemble. 8-45 p.m. The News News Bulletin and Commercial News 9-10 p.m. Light Music. By Anjanibai Wadkar. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

CONGRESS VOTERS LISTS.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:

The lists for the purpose of election of delegates, which will take place on the 15th December, 1935, for all the seven Wards are now ready and they can be had at the Congress House from Monday, the 2nd December, 1935, by paying Re. 1 per list of each Ward.

The instructions regarding how to vote in the "Single Transferrable Vote" system are now ready printed and this can be had either from B.P.C.C. Office or from the Ward Offices by the voters.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held today Sunday at 5 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benam Hall Lane Girgaum.

WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS.

The Secretary writes:—

Under the auspices of the World Fellowship of Faiths a public discussion is arranged at 9 a.m. to-day Sunday, at the residence of Shree Mishree Laljee at Dr. Wilson Street, Vithalbhai Patel Road, opposite Wilson High School. At an interview taken by the Hon. Secretary on Friday to prevail upon Shree Muni to stop his fast, He was assured by Shree Muni that as soon as the Inner Soul commands him he would stop his fast and agreed to discuss the mission Jains who are interested in his mission and who desire to have unity in all sects are cordially invited to attend and request Shree Muni to stop his fast.

APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Dr. M. Ram Rao (G.O.C.) and M. B. Rao (Captain) write:—

As the Karnatak Sahitya Sammelan will take place on the 25th, 26th and 27th Dec. a large number of Volunteers for temporary assistance on these days, is earnestly desired and those who intend to tnrol themselves as Vounteers will please approach the Saraswati Volunteer Corps, Limaye Bldg., Chikalwady, Bombay No. 7, before the 15th December, 1935.

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"Rape Of The Belgian Congo"

Consul-General For Belgium Replies

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the article published on page 18 of your Sunday Edition of November 24, 1935, under the title "Rape of the Belgian Congo."

The misstatements contained in that article call for an immediate refutation.

Your readers will have noted that the writer of this article mainly relies on H. G. Well's Work, Wealth and Happiness of Mankind." Wells is, indeed, a well-known author who has won international fame by his forceful language and fertile imagination. But it appears that he can hardly be taken as an authority on historical research, for which facts, and established facts alone, should be taken into consideration and interpreted in the light of the prevailing conditions.

The writer states that "the care and pains Wells has taken to obtain facts cannot be denied."

As it is, the good faith of this author has surely been misled, as he does not seem to have used sufficient critical spirit in the selection of the sources of his information.

Sir Roger Casement and Mr. Morel are largely referred to and quoted by Wells. But their allegations, at the time, were duly refuted by the Government of the State. Now, what faith can be put in them when Sir Roger Casement, once a British Consular Officer, was hanged in London in 1916 for high treason, and Morel, a Frenchman then in the pay of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce became an agent of Germany during the last War?

Further, the extracts of the Official shorthand reports of Belgian Parliamentary Debates used by Wells, are no more convincing. A student of history would take care to reduce to their actual historical value the heated and violent speeches of some of the Members of the opposition against the colonial policy of Leopold II. The Congo was then a Free State, under the personal rule of Leopold II and not, as it is now, a Belgian Colony, and the opposition at that time, in its attacks on the colonial activities of the King, had a wider political significance.

King Leopold II was a powerful personality and even sometimes intransigent. The Belgian people and their Government did not always understand him. Nor did the other countries. It is only after his death that people began to realise the immensity of the loss Belgium had sustained.

At the time when the Conference and the Act of Berlin resolved to work for the uplift of the African populations, the slave trade was raging in many parts of the Congo. On one side, the Mahhists were invading the Uele Basin; on the other, ivory and slave hunters, self-appointed rulers, exercised barbarous sway over vast regions. They were mostly Misri in Katanga, Tippo Tipp in Kasongo, Munie Mohara in Nangme, MzeeKera in Riba Riba, Kibhonge in Kurundu, Ramaliza, known as the devastator of Udjidji, Bwama Nzige in Kobanbare, etc. They all looked upon slavery as a natural institution, and in their strongholds, they accumulated ivory and the slaves taken by their savage raids.

The Government had to devote many arduous campaigns, extending over many years and costing many Belgian lives and a tremendous amount of money in order to rid the regions of these most dangerous and powerful elements. There, great explorers, like Livingstone, could see, after short intervals, that certain districts had been completely devastated and depopulated.

It is gratifying to note here that Lord Curzon, on April 2nd of 1897, declared in the House of Commons: "It is but right to bear in mind that the Congo State has accomplished a great task and that, by their administration, the cruelties of the Arab slave traders have ceased over thousands of square miles."

"CAMPAIGN OF CALUMNIES"

In order to arrive at an accurate judgment of the campaign of calumnies launched against the Congo State and its Sovereign, the clash of interests of foreign companies and of individuals who were prosecuted by the State must not be forgotten, neither the political interests of other countries settled in Africa. Foreign missionaries also joined forces alleging that their activities were interfered with, and that the Jesuits were no better than the men of the King, etc. As a matter of fact, they could not forgive the colonial authorities who had condemned one of their members, found guilty of provoking disturbances, etc.

The allegation that wholesale massacres have reduced the population of the Belgian Congo from twenty or forty to eight and a half millions is, on the face of it, fantastic and preposterous. When Stanley, commisioned by Leopold II, went to Africa, in 1897, the region of the Congo was "terra incognita," and nobody knew what its population might amount to. As a matter of facts, a systematic and accurate census, so far as it can be carried out in a tropical and wild country, has proved to be practically impossible even to this day.

These considerations will help the readers to interpret and understand this period of colonial history. They will see that everything militated then against Leopold II tremendous difficulties of every kind, foreign interests, public opinion abroad and even in Belgium.

No doubt errors and probably abuses occurred. Several administrative decisions were criticised; but in such a colossal task, it must be admitted that they could hardly be avoided. When passions and polemics calmed down, and when truth could be ascertained, one had to recognize how misrepresented and exaggerated were the accusations. From 1903. King Leopold II sent, first a private commission, then an official one, with full powers to take measures and carry out reforms, where necessary.

But it took a long time to convince the public opinion. The old calumnies flattered the passions and also served interests. Overwhelmed with abuse, the old King maintained a proud reserve, expecting reparation from the verdict of history alone.

HISTORY'S VERDICT

And History has pronounced its verdict. King Leopold II remains the Belgian Monarch who has rooted out slavery from Central Africa, so that the great Cardinal Lavigerie, who devoted all his life to fight against the evil of slavery and for the cause of humanity could say: "Posterity will place amongst us, the name of Leopold II in forefront of those benefactors of humanity for his sovereign initiative, his perseverance and sacrifices made in the service of such a cause."

As Sir Herbert Samuel once an opponent of the Congo administration declared in a letter read in the Belgian Parliament by Mr. Jaspar, Minister for the Colonies, in 1929, the Congo colony is now regarded as being in the foremost rank of the enlightened and progressive administrations.

I request you to publish the above letter, under the same heading as your Article referred to, in the next issue of the Sunday edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" and I remain, Yours, etc.,

DE BELGIQUE.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

(While gladly publishing the above letter we regret the Consul-General for Belgium should have indulged in amazing allegations against the late E. D. Morel, which are as unfair to the memory of a dead person as they are baseless.—Editor, "Bombay Chronicle").

YOUTH AS SOLDIERS OF FREEDOM

(Continued from page 48).

we must close our universities or curtail their activities. It does, however, imply that we shall so readjust our entire system of education as to afford, on the one hand, every possible opportunity to those of our boys for receiving university education in arts or sciences who are likely to benefit by it and it also implies that we shall not allow wastage of intellect and opportunity in the case of those who are not likely to benefit at all by academic education at universities or other higher seats of learning. For the latter class we must provide suitable education, vocational or industrial or some other kind, which may enable them to acquire the faculty of doing things at an early stage of their life and earn a decent living. We must give a new bias to education in its early stages. It seems to me that the essence of the whole problem lies in reforming education at the bottom, i.e., in reorganising (1) our primary education so as to bring it more into harmony with rural conditions and (2) secondary education so as to make it self-sufficient and not subservient, as it is at present, merely to university education.

At the present moment I am afraid it is only too true to say of a large number of our young men—and I say so with profuse apologies to those of my friends who are always insistent upon the claims of culture at the universities—that a university degree is sought after merely as a passport for Government jobs and not out of unadulterated love for knowledge and culture. In the interest of the universities themselves I am anxious that they should be rescued from this degrading influence.

One danger that I foresee under the new constitution is that education being a provincial subject our universities and our entire educational system in each province may tend from a national point of view to become far too provincial or parochial. I sincerely hope and trust that without in the slightest degree interfering with the autonomy of the provinces it may be possible to devise some machinery for the interchange of ideas between province and province and to secure some co-ordination and prevent unhealthy competition.

CREED OF NATIONALISM

My young friends do not go away with the impression that when I am approaching the end of my career I have hardened or stiffened against you. I can truly assure you that all my sympathies are with you. I kow from personal experience what a hard struggle life is, how difficult it is for a young man to get a start in life and to build up a career for himself. Perhaps the position of the young men of my time was not so acute as yours. You are living in times of much greater stress and competition than was the case in my youth. A B.A., or an M.A., degree in my time counted for a great deal more than it does at present.

You are going to play a much bigger part and in a much more generous measure than was permitted to the youth of my generation. New ambitions have arisen in the country. With the youth of my generation freedom was a far off adorable dream. It is not so to-day. It is a burning passion with you. You will be the instruments for consolidating that measure of freedom which has so far been achieved. More than that upon many of you will fall the responsibility of achieving still greater measure of freedom so that it may be your proud privilege to claim in future that you have succeeded where we failed and that you have by your wisdom, by your courage, your love of the country achieved for her a place of pride and honour among the nations of the world—a position well worthy of your past and equally worthy of your ambitions. I imagine that your political creed, or the political creed of many of you, may be summed up in one word, i.e., nationalism. It must be an active principle of life, it is in my opinion a mode of life, it must inspire and regulate your day to day dealings with one another. True nationalism must rest upon the recognition of the principle of equality of us all in the midst of a society which is traditionally entrenched behind inequalities—social and religious—and upon fair-play for all.

We who where born in a different atmosphere, who derived our ideas of freedom from western sources as a thing to be admired but had no idea of the obligations it imposed, may have failed in achieving that unity of thought and action which must form the foundation of any enduring political or social superstructure, but you who are in the spring tide of life and who will be called upon to shoulder the burden of freedom may yet adapt yourselves to the altered needs of the time and acquit yourselves in a manner worthy of your education and worthy of your country.

DANGER OF DIVERGENT CULTURES

Lastly, our universities must be judged by their products. It is up to you to prove that in the domain of culture you are not obsessed or overborne by a narrow sectional view of life or history. Whatever may have been the state of things in other parts of India, I believe I am right in saying that until about fifty years ago the general culture—as apart from religious belief—of the average Mahomedan and the average Hindu of the educated middle classes in Northern India and Bihar was the same—or nearly the same. I am afraid one can not take a complacent view of the situation as it has developed during the last thirty years. Consciously or unconsciously we have been developing not a common culture but different cultures on divergent lines and we can see for ourselves its effect upon our mutual relations. Is this, I ask, true nationalism. If it is anything like nationalism then I must raise my feeble voice against it and ask you at this period of your life when I hope you are yet free from the virus of this miscalled nationalism to protect yourself against the paralysing and even fatal acts of this slow but sure poison. Therein lies the danger to Indian unity and Indian self-government and freedom. May it be given to you to serve the interests of your country wisely and well.

FRANCE WILL AID BRITAIN

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov 29.

It is confirmed in London that as the result of the Conversation the British Ambassador had with M. Laval it is felt necessary that M. Laval should make it clear to the Italian Government that in the event of an attack on British forces in the Mediterranean or elsewhere France will aid Britain in accordance to the League Covenant.

M. Laval has further informed Italy that France will stand by Britain in the oil embargo issue.

HITLER REJECTS BOURGEOIS COUNSELS

BERLIN, Nov. 30.

In a speech at Deutschalandhalle Herr Hitler firmly rejected "the Bourgeois Counsel's to a more moderate middle course.

Difficult problems still lay ahead, but he is determined not to capitulate. He said:

"Our opponents contemplate gaining power if we collapse, but we are determined not to succumb. We have taken steps to ensure that if some of us cease to exist, others will take their place. Nazis would regulate the problem of raw materials, though that would be easier if world were not made." Reuter.

Police Open Fire On Mob At Warsaw

WARSAW: Nov. 30.

A detachment of Police, sent to the town of Odrzywoe to quell the anti-Jewish riots, opened fire on a mob, four of whom were killed and a number wounded.

The principal agitators have been arrested.—Reuter.

NATIONAL DEFENCE

ROME, Nov. 30.

A communique issued on the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting states that the Cabinet has approved of the recommendation of the head of Government for the expansion of the Supreme committee for National Defence. No direct reference was made to war or sanctions.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

NEW GREEK CABINET.

ATHENS Nov. 30.

In consequence of a clash of opinion between the King and General Kondylis regarding amnesty to political opponents culminating in Gen. Kondylis' resignation, the King entrusted the formation of the new Cabinet to the Progressive Leader Demerdjis who succeeded in the task.—Reuter.

ITALIAN COLUMN ROUTED.

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 30.

It is officially announced that the Assaimera tribesmen surprised and routed an Italian column largely composed of Somalis between Oddobo and Alagueras near Moussaali shortly before dawn on Monday in a swift and sharp encounter killing 183 Italians.—Reuter.

ITALY'S NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES.

ROME, Nov. 29.

To-day's Cabinet also approved a number of economic measures including steps to establish cement factories in Eritrea to extend credit facilities for gold mining in Eritrea and expend 70 million lire to establish petrol refinery in connection with an Italian company prospecting in Albania.—Reuter.

WAR ON SPECULATORS

French Finance Minister Asks For Plenary Powers

LARGE MAJORITY FOR LAVAL

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PARIS: November 29.

Government's majority on the Finance issue is larger than anticipated. It is now expected that Government will win through the Fascist League's debate next week.

During to-night's debate, the Finance Minister, M. Regnier, said that the flight of Gold since November 4 had been a catastrophe. He, therefore, asked for a massive vote to enable him to take measures against speculators and newspapers, who were conducting a campaign, which would bring them to the threshold of panic and crisis.

The motion on which the vote was taken was proposed by the Left, Centre and the Radical deputies, and reads:—

"The Chamber is observing a temporary character of economy decree, and places its confidence in the Government to pursue the defence of Franc and calls on the Government to apply immediately the measures of alleviations in favour of the small civil servants, rentiers and ex-servicemen."

M. Laval made a quiet and dignified appeal, and cited the example of England, who, when faced with the same difficulties, resorted to the same remedies He thanked the Radicals for their support and the vote was then taken.

FUTURE OF FRANC

PARIS, Nov. 29.

The Chamber adopted a vote of confidence on Government's financial policy by 324 votes to 247

The hint that Government are ready to consider devaluating the Franc was given by the Finance Minister M. Regnier, who declared during debate that Government would not devalue to please the banks, but if they were given a proposal for common currency with other nations they might consider it but they could not align Franc on melting currencies, such as Pound and Dollar.

In the meanwhile, Government are determined to defend Franc against any and every sort of attack.—Reuter.

Police Fire On Lahore Crowds

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

Sixteen persons including a constable were slightly injured in the 'melee' in front of Mochi Gate which led to police firing two shots.

It appears that a section of the large procession (in connection with the 'Shahidi Day') which is alleged to have been stoned rushed towards a Muslim crowd near the Mosque. Police following the procession rushed up and finding that the mob was adopting a menacing attitude the officer fired which had the desired effect. The injured were treated in the civil dispensary.

Nipped In The Bud

Further minor incidents 'en route' were nipped in the bud by the police and the procession reached the destination.

Two more persons who were stabbed near Mochi Gate and were admitted into the Mayo Hospital are progressing.

Three Sikhs have been arrested.—A.P.

SEQUEL TO ALLEGED STONE-THROWING

An earlier Lahore telegram stated:

The police fired two shots and dispersed the mob near a Mosque outside the Mochi Gate following alleged stone-throwing on the Shahidi Day processionists.

No one was injured in the firing. This was followed by two serious assaults, the victims being one Hindu and one Muslim also near the Mochi Gate.

The situation is very serious.

A large armed police force is following the procession while armed police is patrolling the city in motor cars.

HUGE PROCESSION

Sixty thousand Hindus and Sikhs including women forming one of the biggest procession seen in Lahore started from Shahidgunj Gurdwara in observance of the Shahidi Day in memory of Guru Tegh Bahadur.

Many processionists carried swords and lathis. Armed and mounted police escorted the procession which has to complete a three-mile route before reaching Derasaheb where a big meeting is to be held.

Though the "Shahidi Day" is essentially a Sikh ceremony, the Hindus are participating in large numbers. All important officials are on the spot directing precautionary measures.

Excitement was caused by a report that a bomb was thrown at processionists after the procession had passed Mochi Gate but a mounted European Officer who was just a few yards away from the scene asserted that only some fireworks had exploded and added that processionists were not disturbed by the explosion.

The procession ended in a large meeting addressed by Sikh leaders. —A.P.

DASTARDLY ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF SIKH

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

Another dastardly attempt on the life of a Sikh, third of its kind in the course of last one month and a half, was made this morning near the fruit market.

It is stated that Peshawar Singh, the victim, while coming from the direction of Landa Bazaar, was suddenly attacked by a Muslim who first gave him a lathi blow, felling him down. The assailant then is alleged to have snatched away the 'kirpan' of the victim and gave him a blow. The victim while warding off the blow with his hand got all the fingers of the right arm cut. An alarm being raised people rushed to scene of occurrence and secured the alleged assailant named Azizuddin, aged about 25.

Police officers visited the spot. Strong police guards have been posted there. Peshawar Singh has been removed to hospital.—United Press.

A LECTURE IS NOT NEWS

Publishers Of Conference Chairman's Address Acquitted

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Could the address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Socialists' Conference held during last September be regarded as a news-sheet as contemplated under the provisions of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act?

This question of law which cropped up in connection with the case against Gunada Majumdar and Atul Bose who were prosecuted for the publication and distribution of the address without obtaining a declaration for the same, was answered in the negative by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day when he acquitted both the accused persons, holding that the prosecution contion was untenable.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate observed in the course of his judgment:—

"By no stretch of imagination could the leaflets in question be described as news sheets. It was merely a lecture. It was not news to any one. The speech itself was not the subject matter of any prosecution, and the mere printing of it was clearly not an infringement of the Press Emergency Powers Act."—United Press."

ETHIOPIAN VICTORIES UNCONFIRMED

ADDIS ABABA: Nov. 30.

The official announcement of the re-capture of Walwal and the rumour of the re-occupation of Makalle are alike unconfirmed.

The Government has telegraphed to the respective Commanders for further information.—Reuter.

SOVIET PROTEST TO JAPAN

MOSCOW, Nov. 29.

The Soviet Governmens have sent a diplomatic protest to Japan against Japanese vessels illegally navigating in Amur, Sungari and Usuri rivers and demanded that investigations be made and steps taken to prevent the repetition.—Reuter.

ITALIANS ENFORCE STRICTER CENSORSHIP

ASMARA: Nov. 30.

Italians are introducing stricter censorship.

Marshal Badaglio on receiving the journalists said that the object of this censorship was to prevent information reaching the enemy.—Reuter.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE AUSTRALIANS

Wendell Bill And Bryant's Classic Innings

(By J. C. Maitra)

To start with, I must repeat the complaint which I voiced at the commencement of the Quadrangular Tournament about the inadequate arrangements made by the authorities in the Press Tent. I had expected that during this interval they would improve the condition of things. Without their enthusiastic support, it would be impossible for them to rouse public feeling. Consequently their enterprises would fall flat. So, if they were to make the sitting arrangements for the press reasonably comfortable they would not be wasting public money. The arrangements they have made for us are the worst in India and I fancy they reap the richest harvest here! Verbum sat Sapienti.

Opening Tit-Bits.

For the first time when he won the toss in the tour Jack Ryder, the Australian captain elected to bat. Evidently he took the Bombay match more seriously than the others. Bombay was uulucky in losing the services of that excellent all-rounder, Homi Vajifdar, who was 'hors-de-combat' due to a split-finger. His place was filled up by D. S. Talpade, a medium-fast bowler. Among the Australians also Allsop having an attack of fever gave place to Alexander.

The commencement of the game was delayed by about twenty minutes. Frank Tarrant coming out to inspect the pitch along with the rival captains, Ryder and Jai, noticed that the stumps at the Maidan-end had not been put up properly. He had them taken off and reset. Of course, this was the business of the umpires in the ordinary course. But as this was observed before they had come out it did not offend the rule or etiquette at all.

Lessons For Indian Batsmen.

The visitors finding everything to their taste did what they liked. The local skipper initiated his attack with his speed merchants, Richards and Talpade, the former of whom created a sensation by having H. L. Hendry, one of the opening batsmen caught behind the wickets by Hindlekar, before he had broken his duck, the total being 2. Morrisby's association with Wendell-Bill started the fireworks of the day. Morrisby is the most prolific scorer of the side and showed during his 50 minutes' stay at the wicket how he could punish fast bowlers with ease and comfort. His drives to cover, cuts in the gully and leg glances were pretty to watch. While Wendell Bill was collecting runs in ones and twos, he flashed for boundaries every now and then. It was however their tendency to play every ball and steal short runs which might well be copied by our players. Where the Indian players fear to take a single they easily collected a brace. Their excellent understanding between themselves made such obviously risky tactics fruitful and paying. Morrisby lost his wicket to Jamshedji in an attempt to slash the slow spinner stepping out of the crease. Immediately he missed the ball, Hindlekar knocked the bails off. Morrisby had scored 40 out of the total of 65.

"Captain Carsons Agan!"

Love was equally proficient in picking up singles, after placing the ball well out of reach of the fielders. The score rose steadily, although Jai rang changes in bowling time and again. When the first century was hoisted after 110 minutes play, there did not appear to be much enthusiasm among the crowd. In fact they appeared tired with slow scoring, as they were looking forward to some hefty smites. While Love was revelling in off-drives and glances to leg, Wendell Bill showed some fine carpet drives reminiscent of the exhibitions by Capt. J. H. Parsons a few years ago. Richards found his second victim in Love whose bails he sent flying several yards away. The score board then read 112-3-24.

Bryant's First Century

Bryant's arrival at the wicket set things humming. He seemed to carry no respect for any of the local bowlers whom he cut, drove, and pulled to leg with perfect ease and grace. The scores soared high and the second century was reached by 3-30 p.m. Meanwhile Wendell Bill had crossed 70 and Bryant 50. By this time the bowlers had lost all their sting, although they kept good lengths all the time. The fielding was not as smart as it might have been and there were occasional misthrowings of the ball. Lady Havewalla was particularly guilty in the latter respect. Ultimately this valuable partnership which had produced 140 runs in 120 minutes was broken up by Wadker who had Wendell Bill held in the slips by Hopkins. Bill had notched his first century (107) of the Indian tour which included only seven boundary strokes. The total had reached 252 by now.

Bombay's Sense Of Appreciation And Resentment

The Australian Captain filled the vacancy and saw Bryant recording the second individual century of the day which had taken him 150 minutes. It was indeed very pleasing to see the crowd showing their appreciation of the brilliant performances of Wendell Bill and Bryant not only by cheers but by garlands as they do in the Quadrangular. Ryder seemed also set for a tall score. But a smart throw by Talpade at mid-on and a picker piece of work by Hindlekar found the Australian Captain run out, soon after the third century for the visitors was telegraphed. Ryder's score was 18.

It is worthy of note that when the Yuvraj of Patiala was seen at the Gymkhana pavilion, some of the crowd shouted "Patiala go back." This clearly shows how far the public feeling has been roused by his Selection to the All-India Captaincy.

Bryant and Nagel, the Galliver of the team stayed on till stumps were drawn for the day. The final score was 337 for 5 wickets, with Bryant and Nagel unbeaten with 121 and 21 respectively to their credit.

'Quake Shock At Dhanbad

DHANBAD, Nov. 27.

A mild earthquake shock was felt here at about 5-30 yesterday morning. The tremor lasted for about two seconds.--A.P.

"Daddy, what is the priest for?"
"To bless the departing, old ch ap."

Appeal To Conscience Of World

WAFD'S TELEGRAM TO LEAGUE

Protest Against Samuel Hoare's Speech

LONDON (By Air Mail)

An accusation of hypocrisy against Britain is made, says the United Press Geneva correspondent, in a telegram to the League of Nations from the Wafd (Nationalist organisation of Egypt), which charges the British with illegal occupation of Egypt since 1882.

Contending that every nation, even though it be outside the League like Egypt, has the right to appeal to Geneva, the Wafd telegram beseeches the League to help Egypt as the victim of an evident aggression.

The telegram says: "Will the League of Nations, to whom we appeal to-day as the supreme tribunal representing the conscience of the world, disinterest itself in an Egypt disarmed in face of Great Britain, who is playing a double role in preaching peace to others and reserving to herself the right to defend her most unjustified pretensions by most illegal means".

The appeal adds that Britain alone opposes the restoration of the Egyptian Constitution of 1923 contrary to the triple desire of the King, his people and his Government.

It continues:—"The aggression is flagrant and especially grave inasmuch as Great Britain does not fear to express her intentions by the mouth of the Chief of the Foreign Office, who in his speech in London on November 9, 1935, clearly stressed his determination to contravene a law recognised by England herself and to violate the unilateral engagement taken by her on February 28 1922."

It is understood, says the Press Association, that the Wafd telegram and one from the Cairo Students' Council complains of the attitude of the Egyptian Government towards the student demonstrations and in particular of the action of the British Government in opposing the restoration of the Constitution.

They appeal for consideration of the special situation of Egypt and urge her claims to admission to the League.

The Geneva papers also publish information from Cairo that a deputation may be sent to Geneva to press the claims of Egypt to membership of the League. This question could not, however, receive consideration until it had proper official backing, the Press Association correspondent says.

In a statement some days ago the Egyptian Premier said he received "with profound regret" the British Government's "advice" tendered by Sir M. Lampson against reviving the Constitution of 1923 on the ground that it had been suspended thrice in less than seven years.

He added that he had not yet received any official reply from the British Government to a later query about the revival of the Egyptian Parliament but noted that there was a passage relative to this in Sir S. Hoare's speech in London referred to in the Wafd telegram.

DELHI TRIBUTE TO DEEPNARAIN SINGH

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30.

"He was a great Congress leader. He was a patriot and a true lover of the country. He was a source of strength to the Congress Party in the Assembly."

This view was expressed in the Congress circles which received with a shock the news of Mr. Deep Narain Singh's death at Bhagalpur.

Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A., being informed by the "United Press" of the death of Mr. Deep Narain Singh was overwhelmed with grief and said, "I have lost a personal friend in Mr. Deep Narain's death. The country has lost a perfectly sincere and devoted servant."—United Press.

Calcutta:—The annual Milad Sharif of the Muslim Institute was held on November 20 in the Institute Hall. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad delivered a speech on the life and teachings of Mohammed. The Mayor of Calcutta was present.

The Space-Raiders

The Great Attack.

By BARRINGTON BEVERLEY (Author of "The Air Devil," etc.)

WHAT HAS HAPPENED:

Kay Longwon has vanished and is believed to have been kidnapped by the "Space-Riders", in accordance with her plan to attempt to board the space-ship. Prof. Longdon, George Anstey and Captain Duke receive a signal that the Green Light has appeared again. It is time for the big attack.

"Time to go!"

As the warning cry rang out, Professor Longdon gripped the Prime Minister's hand for the last time, and clambered hastily into the hoverer, followed by George and Biggs.

The throng in the yard backed hurriedly away, in obedience to the orders of the laboratory staff.

The door of the hoverer closed.

"Good luck! God speed!" cried the Prime Minister, lifting his hand. The crowd echoed the message.

Then—

"Stand away!" cried the staff men, as a thin stream of vapour began to spurt from one of the hoverer's rocket-tubes.

"Whee-sep"! A shrill wail of sound, rising to a shriek of deafening pitch—and the hoverer had taken off though hurled from its base by some gigantic catapult! "Flash"! and it was gone into the darkness, the whine of is propulsion tubes dying away in the distance . . .

* * * *

"Where did the signal come from?" asked the professor, as he sat hunched over the control-panel.

"Japan," replied Colin Duke, busy with his radio apparatus. "The Light was just coming over from the Pacific Ocean. A ship sighted it first and placed the position. As you expected, to-night it is tracking on the 42nd parallel of Latitude north of the Equator."

The professor turned to George, seated at his elbow. "Set her to that course, George. Make straight for Turkey. That is where we must join the first squadron. Captain, which is the next volunteer fleet after Turkey?"

"Italy—at Rome," said Colin Duke.

"Please radio the Turkish fleet that we hope to join them soon," ordered the old man, crisply. "Tell the Italian fleet to be ready to take over if the Light reaches Italy. Have we a fleet in Spain?"

"Two fleets. One at Madrid, one at Barcelona."

"Tell them to stand by. I'm hoping we'll get our chance over Turkish or Italian soil, but they had better be cleared for action. Can't tell what may happen."

George took over the steering of the hoverer, while Duke sent his calls flashing to the waiting air fleets. Calls were also sent to all squadrons in the more northerly parts of Europe—to the miniature fleets in England, France, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden—telling them to stand by in case the Light should alter its course and track to the northern latitude. They meant to leave nothing to chance.

The hoverer travelled at high speed, swiftly reaching a peak of four hundred and fifty miles per hour. It could hold this with ease, and George notched it up to well over five hundred miles per hour after several minutes flying.

The little craft was travelling on a dead straight course, making for Constantinople. At this rate it would not be long before they joined the Turkish fleet. Meanwhile, Duke was gaining reports of the progress of the Light. It had crossed Japan without halting, and was traversing the great stretch of China's hinterland.

Amongst the many instructions issued by the professor during the last few days had been a general order that after dusk all towns, villages, and communities on the various routes of the Light should extinguish or dim street and house lights after dark. Any speck of light might attract the eyes of the observers in the great, space-ship, and the professor did not desire the Light to make infrequent halts. This instruction was repeated now. And in Turkey, Italy, Corsica, Spain and Portugal—all on the line of route this night—local authorities hastened to broadcast the warning and request the co-operation of householders.

At a large flying ground near Constantinople the first volunteer squadron was waiting. George brought the hoverer down to ground in mastely style, without the aid of searchlights or landing lights, working from radio directions received from the airport control tower.

The Green Light had not yet been sighted from this point, and for a few minutes the Turkish flying men were permitted to view the strange new craft, born of dire necessity at tremendous cost. Then came the signal.

"Light approaching, sixty miles to the North!"

The fleet—a motley collection of private airplanes augmented by a number of military bombers—took off, led by the Longdon hoverer. With a thunderous roar of motors gunned to the limit, the fleet swung North and headed to intercept the Light.

It came sweeping onwards through the gloom, that colossal emerald-green shaft, travelling at a high speed, and airplanes were hard put to it to keep pace.

On, on, with the hoverer darting overhead, its radio calling for more speed! Would the Light stop?

When the Adriatic Sea was reached, without a halt, the Turkish squadron was signalled to drop back, and the Italian squadron ordered to take the air and meet the Light.

"That's one chance gone!" said George, and sent the hoverer racing ahead to catch up with the green beam.

The Italian flyers were in the air, and met the Light and the hoverer as they came over the land. For some reason the Light went forward at greater speed with no signs of a halt. The ordinary airplanes could not keep pace, and fell far behind.

"Do you think we've been detected?" asked George.

"Impossible to say," answered the professor, relieving him at the controls. "Duke! Tell the Italian men to follow on, but call the Spanish fleets to action."

"Spain may be our last chance," said George, biting his lips. "Why doesn't the damned Light stop?"

Then he tapped the professor on the shoulder. "We-ve 'got' to make the Light stop, sir! It must be the 'Lights Out' order that has done it. They see no lights, and will not bother to halt. If we could get some district in Spain to light up with an absolute blaze of illumination—"

"You may be right, George," said the professor. He asked Captain Duke to radio the appropriate request.

After a few seconds Duke turned his head to report. His face was white and strained. "The local authorities do not seem inclined to help," he said. "They refuse to light up. I've asked Madrid to help, but—"

"Tell them it's imperative!" snapped George. "We've got to have ground lights. Here! Wait a minute"—hastily consulting a chart—"there's a town on the route—Benavento—that's it! Benavento, in the province of Leno! We want that lit, and Madrid must fix it! They must telephone the local authorities there immediately, every second is vital! Make the fools see it!"

And after further urgent communications, Duke "made the

(Continued On Page 40)

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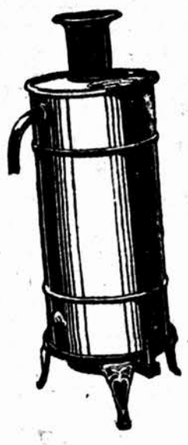

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THE QUACK AND THE ALLOPATH

No Fading Of Maxims Of Homoeopathy Like Those Of Allopathy

(By VICTOR EM. LEWIS)

"Everywhere in the world there is still a good deal of superstition with regard to diseases and their treatment," writes Dr. C. L. D'Avoine in an article reproduced in a reccent issue of the "Sentinel." He begins with what he purports to be a history of medicine and starts by saying that the universal belief about the causes of diseases was supernatural agencies, visitations from God and possession by evil spirits. Be that as it may it does not in any way prove the existence of any superstitition with regard to medicine.

I may be right in thinking that my illness is a thing sent by the Almighty. On the other hand, I may be wrong, but no question of superstition can arise with regard to the treatment to which I may have recourse for a cure. I may let myself into the hands of a so-called quack who cures me with nothing more than a hard-boiled sparrow's egg. The moment, however, he accomplishes the cure he automatically ceases to be a quack, and my faith in his curative power—whether he succeeded in curing me or not—can no more be said to be superstitious than would my faith in an allopath's skill.

Superstition means a baseless fear or credulity in regard to what is mysterious; supernatural belief in the direct agency of superior powers as in witchcraft or magic; in supernatural phenomena as apparitions, omens, etc., etc. Now, which of these definitions would apply to my belief in a man's curative power? Dr. D'Avoine might as well have said that it is superstitious to believe that a man can play the piano who has never sat for any music examination, or he might consider it superstitious to presume that a man can be cured even without having recourse to medical aid.

Whether my prospective healer has recourse to incantations, exorcisms or even a lively war dance, is immaterial so long as he cures me. A quack essentially is he who professes that he can cure but who invariably fails in his undertaking. They are to be found even among the allopaths and in greater numbers too.

ORIGIN OF MEDICINE

Dr. D'Avoine's short sketch of the history of medicine makes very amusing reading. He tells us that medicine originated with the priest "who was also a magician." In the first place, a magician is one who brings or endeavours to bring about a specific effect by the pretended art of producing marvellous results by the aid of spirits, or by the occult powers of Nature or by enchantment or sorcery; but never by medicines. We have still to meet the priest who administers drugs and attributes the cure to God.

While talking of the ignorance of the doctors of those days and of their drastic and dangerous methods of treatment, he conveniently forgets to comment upon the same state of affairs existing among the allopaths of to-day who, when their skill is baffled, resort to drastic and dangerous methods, such as needless operations and amputations in general, though these could well be avoided. And as though they were not ashamed to own that it was a tragic joke staged for the purpose of increasing their self-vested importance at the expense of other people's lives, they call the operation room the "theatre"—a very ironical term indeed. Verily, it is a theatre where the actors play up to the gallery.

Hahnemann had gone through all this, had weighted and measured it, analysed it from every standpoint but found it wanting. He not only understood fully the unscientific workings of all the systems of medicine of his day, but he went further; he was able to prophesy the outcome and the progress and the path of these systems. It is true, these systems have abandoned some of their grosser and more objectionable methods, but they have adopted others which are no less objectionable and no less harmful and fully as detrimental to the good of the race. It is Hahnemann who has brought order from perplexity, having formulated substantial laws and principles; he has removed uncertainty and all his true followers are of one mind and one accord because of these facts.

UNIFORM PROGRESS OF HOMOEOPATHY

The maxims of Homoeopathy do not blossom and fade as do those of Allopathy, but stand on the firm rock of demonstrable facts, needing no far-fetched theoretical explanations. And it may be pointed out that after nearly two centuries of opposition Homoeopathy still grows, suffering more from incompetent followers and those imitators who lose no opportunity to filch from her storehouse secretly while openly reviling her, than from honest opposition. We may with a clear understanding and a pure heart contrast the uniform progress of Homoeopathy at the hand of experience and free from all metaphysical speculations with the theorizing practised in medicine from the followers of Hypocrates even to the present day, and consequently estimate at their true value the bold assertions and contradictions of those, who without any experience with the same, would prejudge innovations solely according to their so-called rational ideas. Let it be understood that the one point among the many in the Homoeopathic System of Therapeutics that recommends it before that of Allopathy is that Homoeopathy has discovered a law by which Homoeopaths are able to apply their remedies for the curing of the sick without entailing upon them drug effects, often more serious than the original disease. No honest man, therefore, ought to object to such an improvement in the science of therapeutics.

"It is clear," observes Dr. D'Avoine, "that the masses all over the world are intellectually not more advanced than were their forefathers five hundred years ago." That is because the physicians and surgeons of the allopathic school have an exaggerated notion of their own science and are adamant in their refusal to acknowledge the worth of others. "It is nothing surprising," he says, "that people have more faith in holy men, magicians, quacks and charlatans than in scientific treatment." The reason is obvious. The so-called "scientific treatment" is often nothing more than a scientific experiment. And as for people having faith in holy oils, mantras, relics, etc., surely Dr. D'Avoine is not ignorant of the immense influence which the mind exercises over the body. It is a matter of personal conviction just as much as the conviction which compels us to pin more faith in one physician than in another.

WONDERS WROUGHT BY PRAYERS

Dr. D'Avoine has also something to say about people who attribute their cures to God or the Saints and who advertise it so in the columns of a newspaper "because they made a promise to do so.' I know of many cases of illness which have been given up as hopeless by all schools of medicine where prayer has worked its wonders. Does Dr. D'Avoine expect such patients to attribute their recovery to the physician, and moreover what fault can he find with a person who promises to do a thing and fulfills that promise?

Medical science is a complex one. We are told that it requires a number of years of study in anatomy, physiology, pathology, etc., before one can diagnose diseases and administer the proper treatment. With this trend of thought we are led to the irresistible conclusion that all allopathic physicians who have made a perfect study of their science ought not to differ in the diagnosis or treatment of a case, and that when difference of opinion does arise between any two, the one of them is certainly wrong. He is the quack. Going on this basis, how many quacks will we not find in the medical profession including Homoeopathy and the other systems of medicine.

It is not my intention here to defend homoeopaths. On the contrary, I agree that there is an army of them who have taken their degrees for a mere song and are a blot to their profession. I also know of homoeopathic schools that are nothing more than mere lecture classes where knowledge gained is merely superficial. Dr. D'Avoine is right in saying that there exist only two colleges in the U. S. A. which teach homoeopathy but numerous bogus institutions that issue bogus diplomas. Still, it does not affect the Science of Homoeopathy. It is the homoeopath who is to blame and not the science.

This is an age of speculation, and fads of all kinds are in order, but disappointment and failure is the sure outcome. Any physician who could overcome prejudice, to experiment along the lines taught by Hahnemann, will be irresistibly led to give Homoeopathy a large, and perhaps finally, the largest place in his confidencec and practice.

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On The Route To India

BRITAIN'S HOLD ON MALTA

Essential To Safety Of Her Imperial Life-Line To The East

Malta's history is, like that of other non-sovereign territories in the Mediterranean, a tale of successive occupations by alien forces. The latest of these alien forces is the British. They have been in Malta so long, and have used it to such purpose, that the Maltese are now economically dependent upon them. It has been estimated that their own produce to-day would suffice to keep the Maltese only for three months out of every year, writes Mr. John England in the "Review of Reviews."

What is in Britain commonly called Malta is a group of five islands—Malta, Gozo, Comino, Cominotto and Filfla. Cominotto and Filfla are uninhabited rocks; Comino is only one square mile and Gozo only twenty square miles in area. Malta, nearly 140 square miles in extent, has a population of nearly quarter of a million and an immense importance as a commercial, naval and air station on the route between Britain and India.

The present Maltese are believed to be descended from Phoenicians who went to Malta in ancient Biblical times. After the Phoenicians came the Carthaginians; after the Carthaginians the Romans; and after the Romans the Arabs. The Arabs were driven out in the eleventh century by Normans, and the island thereafter was tossed about from Spain to Sicily, from Sicily to the Arabs, until in 1530 the Knights of St. John, driven out of Rhodes, were given suzerainty over it by the Emperor Charles V.

Malta of the Knights withstood an historic siege by the Turks in the sixteenth century; and the islands remained under the rule of the Knights until the end of the eighteenth century. Then Napoleon took advantage of the discontent of the inhabitants, and of the laxity into which the Knights had fallen, to seize it.

It was taken from Napolean by Britain, who promised in the Treaty of Amiens of 1802 to restore it to the Knights of St. John. Like Italy a century later in the Dodecanese, Britain used every possible excuse to delay cession, and while she was still delaying war broke out again. As a result she held Malta and holds it to this day.

The story of Malta under British rule is, in the words of the Royal Commission of 1931, a story of "the rise and fall of Constitutions modelled alternately on the principle of benevolent autocracy and on representative government." It is also a story of increasing material prosperity and of increased opportunities for the Maltese themselves. The Maltese aristocracy, descended from Norman, Spanish and Italian Knights of St. John, has not mixed much with the British administrators and residents. But a large proportion of the poorer Maltese live by supplying the British Mediterranean Fleet, serve in British ships, and have found a fruitful field for emigration in Australia. So much, in fact, does the Maltese outside Malta depend on Britain that in many North African and Levantine ports the British Consul is familiarly known to his European colleagues as "Le Consul des Maltais."

Though British rule in Malta is mild, and interrupted by periods of experiment in self-government, there is historically and culturally no more justification for it than for Italian rule in the Dodecanese. But the importance of Malta to the communications of the British Empire is such that Britain is never likely to relinquish it.

Fortified Harbour

Valetta, the harbour of Malta, is a natural harbour which was fortified in the sixteenth century by De la Valette, Grand Master of the Knights of St. John. It has been still further fortified by the British, and is now the base of the British Mediterranean Fleet. It is equidistant from Gibraltar, western gateway to the Mediterranean, and from Port Said, northern gateway to the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, being just under a thousand miles from each. It is equidistant, too, from Messina in Sicily, and Cape Bon, in Tunis, being about two hundred miles from each. The Mediterranean being in effect two seas, joined by the comparatively narrow channel between Sicily and Cape Bon, the position of Malta between these two is of special significance.

The importance of British control of Malta to the British Empire may be best seen in a comparison of sea distance between Britain and India respectively by the Mediterranean and by the Cape of Good Hope routes. From Britain to India by way of the Mediterranean is some six thousand miles taking about fifteen days; by way of the Cape the distance is 10,500 miles, the time required to cover it 26 days.

The alternative routes from Britain to Australia by the Mediterranean and the Cape do not, of course, show so great a difference, though difference there is. From Plymouth to Sydney by the Mediterranean is 11,200 miles, taking 28 days; by the Cape 12,300 miles, taking 31 days.

Nor does the development of air routes seem likely to diminish Malta's importance. As a military air station it is just as important as it is as a naval base. As a civil air station it is of little actual but great potential importance. The British air route to India at present follows the line London—Paris—Brindis — Athens —Cairo. But there are many advocates of an alternative route London—Gibraltar—Malta —Cairo; and in case of a League of Nations war against Italy, that alternative is the one which would almost certainly have to be adopted.

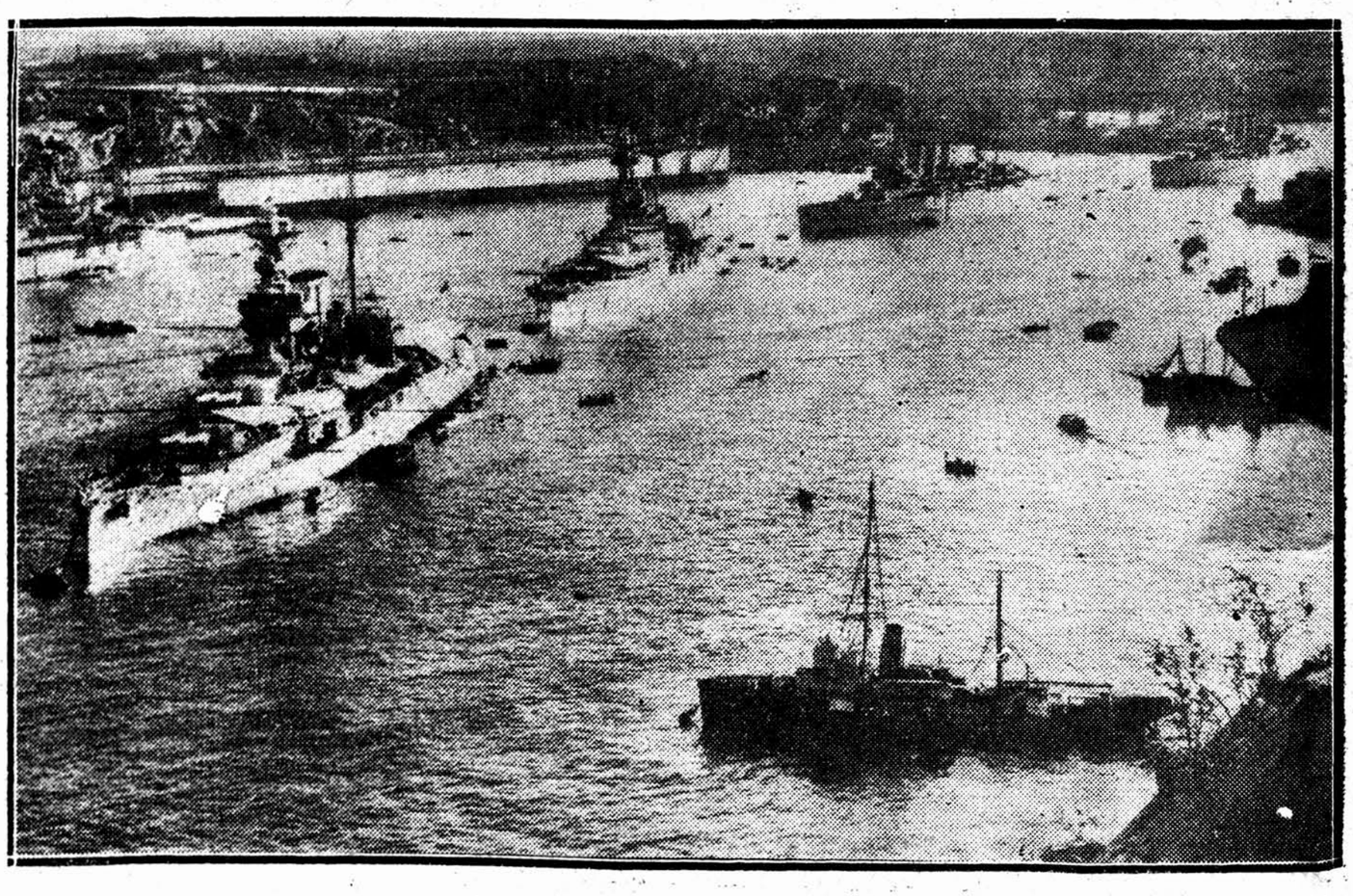
ITALY'S FORTIFICATION OF DODECANESE

Constitutes Serious Menace To British Supremacy In Mediterranean

"Italy piles up arms in Dodecanese Islands." Headlines like that have been familiar in the British newspapers of the past month. Yet it is doubtful whether one in ten of those newspapers' readers knew where and what the Dodecanese Islands were; and the newspapers have not troubled to enlighten them, writes Mr. Edward Hale in the "Review of Reviews."

The Dodecanese, or Southern Sporades, are a group of islands in the Aegean Sea, close to that part of the coast of Asia Minor which runs between Smyrna and the Gulf of Adalia. From their name the islands should be twelve. In fact they are thirteen—Astypalaia, Chalke, Kalymnos, Karpathos, Kasos, Kos, Leros, Lipsos, Nisyros, Patmos, Rhodes, Syme and Telos.

Their history is part of the history of ancient Greece and of Christianity, of the Crusades and the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, of the Venetian Republic and the Ottoman Empire, of modern Italy and modern Greece. There is a temple to Aesculapius in Kos, and a plane-tree under which Hippocrates is reputed to have taught. Patmos is the Patmos of St. John the Divine and still noted chiefly for its tranquil monasteries. From 1309, when Foulque de Villaret took it from the Saracens, until 1532, Rhodes was the headquarters of the Knights of St. John, known at that period as the Knights of Rhodes.



A scene in the harbour of Vaetta capital of England's island of Malta in the Mediterranean Sea, showing vessels of the British Mediterranean Fleet at anchor. These battleships and cruisers anchored in this strategic spot, form a silent threat to Italy, should the latter country decide to widen the scope of its Ethiopian campaign.

The Knights fortified Rhodes, and it was from there that their Grand Master, Fra Philip Villiers de L'Isle Adam conducted his masterly retreat before Suleiman I. The Auberge of England, office of the English Tongue of the Order of St. John, still exists at Rhodes, and a medieval English chapel.

Rhodes was besieged turn about by Christians and Moslems Crusading Knights and Italians, Egyptians and Turks. The four hundredth anniversary of the last Siege of Rhodes was celebrated in 1922, when Knights of St. John from England admitted the Italian officials of the island into their Order.

Though over a hundred thou-

(Continued on page 37)

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Russia -- New Land Of Song Interview with Nicolai Malko;

Nicolai Malko, an outstanding U.S.S.R. conductor and musician, whose welcome appearances as quest-conductor of the leading orchestras of Great Britain are becoming increasingly frequent, in an exclusive "Daily Worker" interview gives a survey of "Music and Life To-day under the Soviet Government."

It is inevitable, said Malko, that one should begin a description of music in Russia to-day with a comparison between the present state of development and the conditions in which the art existed under the Tsarist regime.

In the first place it must be remembered that in pro-Revolutionary days, music and its enjoyment formed a private monopoly, confined almost exclusively to Court circles.

This applied to opera, orchestral and chamber music alike, and, with the exception of a kind of "Promenade" concert series during the summer months at Petersburg, there was no opportunity for those outside the charmed circle to hear a professional orchestra, and what musical activity existed was mainly concentrated in Petersburg and Moscow.

To-day, under the Soviet regime, that is all changed.

A vast network of first-class orchestras, opera houses and choirs is ever-increasingly spreading throughout the length and breadth of the U.S.S.R

Among pre-Revolutionary audience, of course, there wese earnest music-lovers to be found, but their main characteristic, which had its due effect on the artists themselves, and consequently often on the performances, was one of artificiality—attendance at concerts and the theatre was a social, or rather "society," duty.

To-day, under the Soviet, we artists have the tremendous advantage of playing to healthy, "alive" audiences, and the performances themselves are healthy and alive—the whole meaning of music has developed for us all.

In fact, music is to-day one of the principal necessities of life among the people of the U.S.S.R., and is regarded and developed as such with the assistance of the Government.

Moscow has three great symphony orchestra, four State Opera Theatres, sharing three addtional large orchestras among them, and, apart from these, the Radio orchestra there consists of 140 members.

Leningrad presents a similar picture of musical activity, and full-size symphony orchestra, and State Opera Houses are to be found in ten of the larger cities, and ten more cities will be similarly equipped before the end of the present season.

Indeed, the appetite of the people for music cannot at present be satisfied—our Consevatoires and schools of music are crowded out with students, eager and ready to become proficient in their art, so as to be able to go out into the country and found orchestras, theatres, choirs and the like in order to give the people that enjoyment of music which they crave.

Our students of music go to the factories and the clubs and assist in the formation and training of amateur orchestras and particularly of choirs.

And these choirs are the important new development of the U.S.S.R.—Russia has become a true "Land of Song." In the schools, the factories and the clubs to-day, choral singing is a real recreation and source of happiness to our people.

WHAT DO THEY SING?

They sing the old folk songs the healthy rhythmic tones of the people, they sing the new songs of Soviet Russia, born of the new spirit that is abroad in our land.

When one realises that the present musical activity has developed in such a short period, one is astounded at the artistic proficiency these amateur choirs have attained.

Special classes for potential orchestral conductors and their trainers exist in all the Conservatoires and schools of mosic throughout the U.S.S.R., and I myself had the pleashre of founding the original orchestral-training classes in the Conservatoirs of Kiew, Moscow, and Kharkov.

Let us return for a moment to the question of the programmes played by our orchestras in public and on the Radio.

With us to-day there is no "ban" on the works of any composer for political or other reasons.

We want the artistic content of the work, but it must have life—a Requiem Mass of Mozart, a religious work, is vital in its content, therefore we perform it. and we carry out this principle with regard to the repertoire of the theatre as well.

In regard to the new Soviet music, the songs which the people's choirs sing and the more serious compositions on a large scale for orchestra and theatre, our leading composers find their artistic outlet in all these forms.

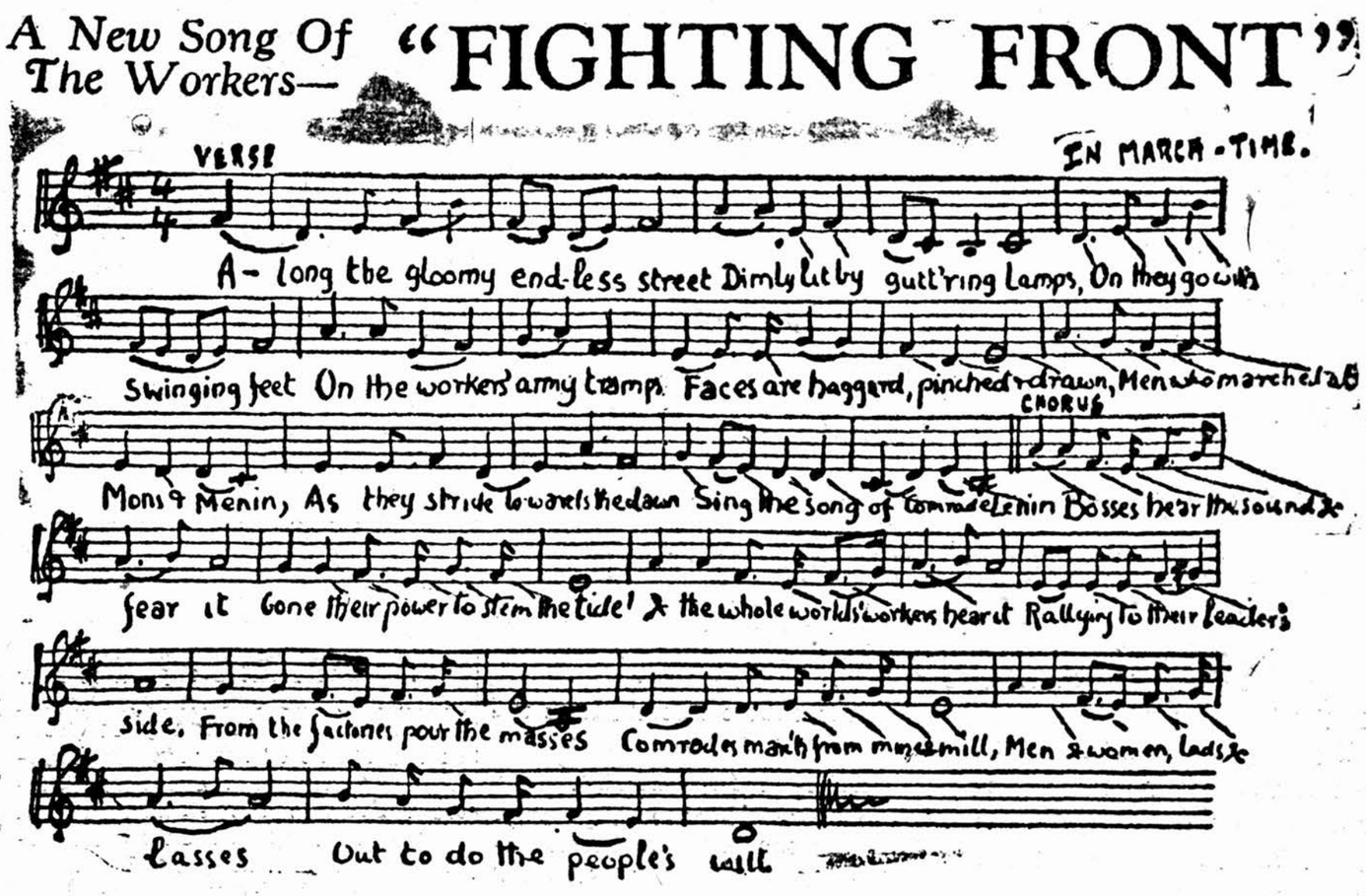
But ever and again comes the cry of the people for more material, and at present it is impossible technically and artistically to keep pace with the demand.

One thing, however, remains certain; that our best musicians and our music students have received and are receiving from the people that encouragement which will enable them to fulfil their duty as artists towards their fellows.

Among our leading composers may I briefly mention Shostakovitch (Leningrad), Miaskowski (Moscow), Gabriel Popoff and Ozerginsky, many of whose works representing the new music of Soviet Russia have been more than well received in the principal cities and lands outside the boundaries of the U.S.S.R.

Russia to-day is the new 'Land of Song" and the sound of her millions of voices will echo throughout the world raised in the full chorus of freedom which her people have created.

A New Song Of The Workers— "FIGHTING FRONT"


VERSE
IN MARCH-TIME.
A- long the gloomy end-less street Dimly lit by gutt'ring lamps, On they go with
Swinging feet On the workers' army tramps Faces are haggard, pinched & drawn, Men who march 2&
CHORUS
Mons & Menin, As they stride towards the dawn Sing the song of Comrade Lenin Bosses hear the sound & fe
fear it Come their power to stem the tide! & the whole world's workers hear it Rallying to their leader's
side. From the factories pour the masses Comrades march from mine & mill, Men & women, lads & fe
lasses Out to do the people's will

Second Verse

"United Front!" the slogan's hurled:
"No more hunger! Down with war!"
"Bread and peace for the world!"
Firm and sole workers roar.
"Forward!" clearly comes the call
Echoing loud through hill and valley.
Old folk, young folk, workers all
To their marching comrades rally.

Chorus

Bosses hear the sound and fear it.
Come their power to stem the tide!
And the whole world's workers hear it
From the factories pour the masses
Rallying to their leader's side.
Comrades march from mine and mill,
Men and women, lads and lasses,
Out to do the people's will

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About Studios And Stars

Srimati Ratanbai and Kumar Vinayak in "Song of Life."

DIRECTION MAKES OR MARS

A Film Play

(BY A. V. PANDIT.)

It is the Director who makes or mars a picture. He shoulders the greatest responsibility of the production. He has to unloose the strings of the production purse and a false step often lands the production into an enormous liability. He it is who must show the story in his picture as effectively as possible with the least length of footage. More often we see our directors wasting thousands of feet of celluloid over a horse riding into the open (and that too a particular corner, round and round) and thousands of film footage spent over unnecessary fighting and chasing scenes. But do not our admiration go to Directors who can handle a trip to the Continent within a few feet of film that is an insect of the rolling wheels of a railway engine taken on a strip of film and joined with the booming of the steamer and a panoramic view of the landing harbour and men (say the hero or the heroine and others) getting down from the steamship? Does not, the hero of a story (caught by the camera) getting on his car (cut and joined with) the close up of his arm turning the knob of his door, suggest a return home? Then again a Clever Director shows the passing away of the night and the coming of dawn by the help of a "lamp" which is shown to be very bright at first and then grows dimmer and dimmer into the twilight. An efficient Director also shows the change of weather.

DR. JEKYL AND MR. HYDE.

In "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde," Dr. Jekyl loves a girl, but the father of the girl stands in the way of their early marriage. When the lovers meet and express their love towards each othe they seem to be in the "Spring" of life and the season is also represented as the "Spring." But a "dissolve" of the camera takes us to the scene where the hero stands ruminating over his love before his window pane with snow balls falling outside. How beautifully the director Rouben Mamoulian shows the fleeting foot of time! The genius of Ernest Lubitsch always suggests a grand palace by the opening and closing of a number of massive doors (and huge flights of stairs leading to the sky) and the same door opened in so many angles that it is difficult for you to say which is which. And when one is reported to the Royal presence, the message passes through so many attendants and pronounced through so many lips that the effect is marvellous. The burning out of the candle also suggests the lapse of time.

AN ART PERFECTED.

Some Directors have so perfected the art that even minutest details do not escape their eyes for e.g. the shadow of the flames of fire from the great playing upon the countenances of the hero and heroine sitting in front of it; the reflection of the pocket-mirror seen on the face of the heroine as she consults it; the shadows of the tree leaves and light of road lamps falling on the occupants of cars and other conveyances while passing along, and lastly even the blue flames of the match stick burning out to its end. There are many things to write under this head and they shall be dealt with later on.

Directors can also create interest by the way in which they snow familiar things in an unfamiliar way. Some directors create interest mainly through "suspense." We find a drawer open. A hand reaches for the pistol. Next we see the "long shot" of the man, pistol in hand pointing it to his head and seriously thinking. We infer that he is preparing for suicide but before the fire goes off a knock is heard and a friend enters and turns the objective. Is not this suspense? A lady stays in a hotel. We pity her as doth the waiters as she orders a table for "One." She is an object of pity even to the orchestra players. Everything about her is seen in "Pairs" and "Couples" and she needs a partner to share her joy. But none advances towards her. Dejected she returns to her room. She opens the door and gets in. Her eyes do not deceive her. Somebody is sleeping on her bed and that somebody a handsome young man. When she questions him she learns that it is a mistake of his, taking room 66 for 99. The director raises a suspense like this and weaves a romance between 66 and 99.

CREATING INTEREST.

Trained directors create interest even while introducing their heroes and heroines. In the opening scenes of "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde" we see two hands playing on the piano. Next we are shown only the back of the man moving the keys of the piano. The footman comes and reminds the player about his evening's engagement. The piano-player whom we are very much interested to see by now goes on a coach to the lecture hall, greeting a number of acquaintances on the way (with his back to the camera). We hear only his voice and long to see his face, so that by the time the hero is introduced to us with his face to the camera, we have begun to like him. Can you imagine a more interesting presentation?

CREATING SITUATIONS.

A large numger of our directors are not able to create situations. They have themselves not the personality to bring out what the artistes are capable of. If a director cannot bring out tears without the use of glycerine the better thing for him is to give up the job. If he finds the artiste incapable of registering emotion he can at least create situations. The parting scene of Rama and the king Dasaratha may be shown to create interest in the following way. Supposing the actor who takes the part of Rama, is incapable of tragic expression the better thing will be to make him hug Dasaratha, recede a step come again repeat it and go away with a wavering step. To increase the appeal just at the point of parting the scene may be mixed to a cow crying. Mat Ma's as the milkman drags away the calf. (close up of the cow's face contrasted with Dasaratha's) Our directors must also be very particular about detail and mannerism and when these are correct our films are sure to march ahead.

From the "Crown," a Shalini Cinetone production to run at the Majestic.

EXHIBITIONS OF FOLK-ART IN BERLIN

The Reich's capital is now presenting two exhibitions which are interesting in many respects. In the rooms of the "NS-Kulturgemeinde" (National Socialist Cultural Society) the exhibition of "Creative Work of German Non-professionals" was opened a short time ago exhibiting for the first time not the works of artists but of amateurs. A good perception of real German peasants' art in its plain, highly cultivated form is given in a special exhibition "German Peasants' Art" held at the recently established "Museum for German Folk-lore" in the Schloss Bellevue. Nationality is the root of the truly valuable non-professional creative work. And thus the two exhibitions reflect the people's creative talents which lead the people from their immediate tasks to the sphere of art.

COMMUNITY WORK

The folk-art exhibition "Work of Non-professionals" is not intended to present a general survey of non-professional work which often only remains dilettantism, but it attempts to lead too impetuous work into the right course. But, in those cases where amateur work is the expression of real life, it not only has a right to exist, but deserves to be greatly fostered. The managers of the exhibition have chosen from the enormous amount of offers a small collection which bears witness to the high value of real folk-art. There is, for instance, the gift of the young bridegroom to his bride, or the present of a sailor, a sailing-vessel which has been made with the greatest of pains inside of a bottle in another case the primitive but exceedingly striking Siberian landscapes of a German prisoner of war arrest one's attention. All these works directly appeal to the spectator because they are based on inner experience. Also the toys made by non-professionals for their children, the articles made for use or adornment in the homes, the fancy-work, designed and made by the women, all display a feeling for art. And the results of community work done in the compulsory service camps and working-plants are just as important. In order to be able to judge these things properly and to bring forth the essential side of folk-art, this exhibition also shows the home-made utensils and furniture of the peasants' ancestors.

PEASANT ARTS

The peasant-arts are even more strongly and minutely emphasised in the national exhibition at the Schloss Bellevue. This display begins with the bronze-age about 3500 years ago, at which time the Germanic peasant wives already possessed a great skill at the loom. One of these looms on exhibition may be considered as a sample of old Germanic peasant-culture. The fashions at that time were manifold. One sees women's skirts in folds, blouses in kimono form. The men's tunics were simpler and made out of materials which would stretch; the coats had oval forms. Clothes found in old Germanic cairns, which belong to the oldest fashioned clothes made in the world, allow the inference that the old Teutons did not wear only bear-skins. Men's and women's clothes of the Germanic iron-age, and above all clothes found in Schleswig-Holstein, where the coat from Torsberg deserves particular inspection, are proof of a steady development. Another department of the exhibition shows the change from the old to the new weaving-method of the 18th and 19th century. The high loom was followed at this time by the flat loom. Beautiful costume shawls and gold embroideries on caps and bridal bodice-fronts call forth honest admiration. East Prussian peasant's carpets can nearly compete with the high-quality products of the Orient. Rich samples of handicraft-art with the always recurring ornament of a tree of life and a beehive, complete the interesting collection. From the simple peasants' blouse of the Germanic women to the complicated peasants' jewellery of perhaps a Chiemgau peasant's wife of to-day, all is collected that is characteristic of German peasant-art.

Around Theatre & Film Land

DIET AND EXERCISE

Keeping 'Em Fit!

A man named Hippe (pronounced "Hippey") has been working in Hollywood for twenty-four years to keep the actors and actresses there from getting that way. For the past four years he has been in charge of the conditioning of Warner Bros. players.

He has reduced the waistlines, narrowed the hips, slimmed the legs of many motion picture celebrities during that long period of service as trainer, masseur and health expert in Hollywood.

Out of all his experience he lists the following observations as facts about the film favourites:

The women in pictures to-day are naturally slimmer than were the feminine stars one and two decades ago. On the average, men in pictures are in better shape physically than are the men of any other profession. The greatest improvement in appearance among all players in the last twenty years has been in carriage. Better figures and better health has brought this about. Women are less knock-kneed than they used to be, due in part to their general slimness.

FOOT-COMFORT.

Women's feet are not larger than they were—but the shoes are, allowing more foot comfort and more ease in walking. In spite of the prevalence of smoking, women in pictures now have better breathing habits than they did ten or twenty years ago. Loose clothing has helped this. Actresses who reduce by diet almost invariably suffer some ill effects, reduce in the wrong places and sacrifice some of their beauty.

Women in pictures have better disposition than they had twenty years ago. Male stars are shorter tempered—because they can't settle back and get fat. Motion picture work is healthful work. The make-up, the lights, the nervous excitement of the sets is good for the body if the player is well. No sick player does his best work.

He says, for instance, that men players need more help from him than do feminine players but that it used to be just the other way.

One reason for this is, he believes, that women stars are, as a rule, younger in years than the men who play opposite them. The average age of feminine players has grown lower and lower with the years. That of male players has not.

NO MORE FAT WOMEN.

"Only a few women in pictures to-day have a tendency to grow fat. Ten and twenty years ago that was the more or less constant worry of nearly every feminine star. It is more difficult to persuade a man to watch his figure than a woman. However, we have one great ally in our campaign to keep the actors in shape. That is fan mail. As soon as an actor begins to get thick around the waist line he starts to hear about it in his fan mail.

Louis Hippe is a powerfully built man, more than fifty years old, with iron grey hair and fierce blue eyes. He was working as physical instructor in the Los Angeles Athletic Club when Mack Sennett persuaded him to move to the Hollywood district as his personal trainer. Hippe stayed with Sennett for three years and then went with Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., in the same capacity. He "doubled in brass" during this period, playing roles in several of Fairbanks' pictures. "When the Clouds Roll By" and "The Mollycoddle," among them. In the latter Hippe was the second heavy Wallace Beery was first heavy.

After four years with Fairbanks, Hippe was employed by Tom Mix. He continued to play parts in pictures, turning cowboy for the purpose, for three years, with Mix. Then he went to Hoot Gibson and did the same double duty there.

BOYISH FIGURE.

During the next five years Hippe ran an establishment of his own and he wan't often found in his offices. Malibu Beach was just being settled by motion picture people and Hippe, who knew them all, had a regular clientele there. Those were the days of the "eighteen day diet," the "boyish figure," the very short skirts and other freak fashion ideas among women and Hippe found himself busier than he had ever been in his life, reducing the film colony to the lean proportions demanded by the passing styles.

In his present offices on the Warner lot there is a tremendous gallery of portraits of motion picture people, some two hundred of them, and Hippe was, at one time or another, helped condition each of them.

Most of the present crop of during the "skinny age" in fashion and so matured with a natural slimness that solved their figure problems in advance.

But Louis Hippe keeps an eye on all the players on the lot, just the same. When he sees a bulging hip or a suggestion of a double chin, he knows he has a job ahead of him.

His name is Hippe (pronounced 'Hippey') and it is his job to keep the stars and featured players from getting that way.

"DOUBLING UP."

"Two can live as cheaply as one" is an age old expression which has been discussed pro and con but when "doubles" marry, they both continue to "double."

At least that is the case with pretty Mary Ardell who stands-in for Kay Francis.

Last week Miss Ardell and Charles Darwin, Hollywood youth who "doubles" for Fred Keating motored to Las Vegas and had the knot tied that makes them one.

They will both continue to "double" until the time there may be triples and even the maybe Baby LeRoy or some other screen bassinet actor may need a stand-in.

Miss Ardell met Mr. Darwin at a motion picture studio three years ago. They are making their home in Hollywood.

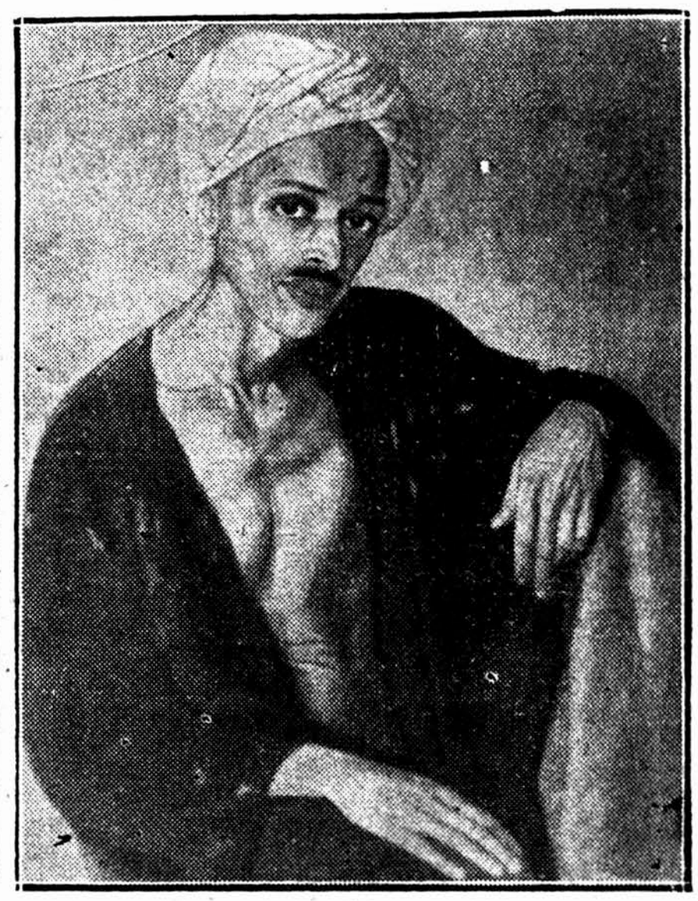
THE 'EXTRA GIRL' SAYS:—"If possible to bury your past when the neighbours insist upon keeping it alive."

Wadia Movietone's "Hind Kesari" released at the Super.

WADIA MOVIETONE

Director Homi Wadia has completed his first animal Thriller "Hind Kesri" in which is prominently featured the company's latest acquisition "Punjab Ka Beta," which, by the way, is the highest paid horse in the annals of Indian filmdom. Husn Banu and Sardar Mansoor in the lead, supported by Master Mohammad Jal Khambatta, Bismillah, Abdul Rehman, Tarapore, and others who have already stood the test admirably are in the cast.

"RUSSIAN PEASANT."



"ORIENTAL."

Mrs. M. N. Acharya.

Srimati Magda Nachmann Acharya, daughter of the lawyer of the German Embassy in St. Petersburg, who received art training under Bakst Dobuzhinsky (now in Esthonia) and Petroff (Russia), has shown in the pictures above, her skilled draughtsmanship. Her pictures have been bought by Galleries in Russia.

She exhibited individually in Galerie. Casper, Berlin and collectively in Amsler and Ruthard Gallery in Berlin.

Appreciable notices have appeared in all leading Berlin papers (especially in "Berliner Tageblatt" and "Vossische Zeitung"). as well as in other foreign papers, e.g. Poland, Latwia and U. S. A.

She is, it may be mentioned, sister-in-law of Prof. James von Schmidt, well-known art historian and curator of the Ermitage Galleries in Leningrad.

She has specialised in Portrait, Nature (landscape and still life) and Animal painting.

Books And Their Writers

A HISTORY OF EUROPE

AN INTRODUCTORY HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND EUROPE. By Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher. (Pp. 852. Price 8|6. Gollancz.)

The only defect of this volume is that it is not quite handy to hold. 852 pages make some weight. But considering the price, —and considering still more the close picture of the whole frame of European development,—in which the British History appears but as a single gem, somewhat disproportionately large in size,— this complaint will not be urged by any one who has felt grateful for such a compendious treatment in a single volume. Mrs. Fisher is not only a master of History; she is a master of simple, direct, easy English; which makes the reading of her work so fascinating an occupation that even its weight is not perceived.

The story of Britain is traced from pre-historic times, the chapters relating to Britain being carefully sandwiched between those outlining the corresponding period in other countries in Europe. Given the vast picture she has set herself to paint, the canvass seems a trifle inadequate at times. One misses a fuller description of life in Roman Britain, for instance, which would have made an excellent foil for the later chapters describing life in Anglo-Saxon Britain, or in Norman England. The work is not primarily written to make cramming easy. It is aimed at giving a complete picture,—a synthesis, —of European development, with England, as it were, the central theme. There is no loss or lack of a sense of proportion of which many a British historian of greater fame has been guilty. Even with Elizabethan Britain dythrambics are avoided; and the true perspective observed even as between Pitt and Napoleon,—not to mention Metternich and Palmerstone. Altogether, Mrs. Fisher well sustains her own modest claim in behalf of this work, to interest people in a study of history, and "to understand how history helps to an understanding of modern problems and towards good citizenship"; and I, for one, have no hesitation in believing that those who read this work would surely want to read more of history. Only it is not always one gets history books so soberly written, making yet such fascinating reading.

K. T. SHAH.

THE STRENGTH OF THE HELPLESS

Saga Of Heroic Determination

"THE ARMLESS FIDDLER":—A Pediscript. C. H. Unthan, Preface by J. Malcolm Forbes, George Allen and Unwin, London. 10s. 6d.

C. H. Unthan was born without arms. But he was born of wise parents. The helpless child was given its chance to save his self-respect and independence. He was smothered neither with pity nor charity. His inventive talents and his enterprise taught him to play the violin with his feet. And, musicians, true to their calling, helped him to develop the inherent gift. He was naturally assigned place and recognition as a vaudeville artist. He had thus the advantage of wide travel and manifold adventures, not excluding the exciting experience of an earthquake and a revolution.

Compelled to retire, Unthan occupied himself with writing this autobiography. The uncommon experiences of an uncommonly adventurous career will, no doubt, appeal to the readers. But the discerning will see underneath the surface adventures the strength of the helpless and a moving saga of the heroic determination of a self-respecting, free and human soul. The determination of the father to mould the son's independence and character, his heroic efforts to win these sterling qualities for "the helpless" child, his fight against conventional brutalities— all these are no less inspiring than the reward and response from the son who vindicated the father's rational training which secured him independent manhood. The story of the uncoddled, unpitied child is the story of a brave pioneer, however unknown. It must be read. It must be studied to understand and benefit. It is one of the most vivid illustrations of the reactions on child psychology and of the healthy hope of almost infinite potentialities of nature helped by nurture, of education preserving the content, meaning and beauty of life.

KANAIYALAL VAKIL.

KARACHI'S GREAT

"JAMSHED NUSSERWANJI". By G. N. Mallik. (The Young Builder Press, Karachi.)

The fact that this booklet is now in the second edition, is sufficient proof of its popularity. The author has given a fine sketch of his hero, who is not inappropriately called the Maker of Modern Karachi. Mr. Mehta has shone in different spheres of life and rendered great services to his city and the country. This biography therefore, however brief it might be, is not without value to the younger generation.

STORIES FROM ISLAM

ISLAMI KAHANIAN. By Mahmud Israili. Can be had from the "Khatun" Office, Sankli Street, Bombay 8. Crown 8vo. Pp. 60. Annas 3.

The booklet contains fifty stories, culled from standard works like the "Sirati-e-Nabi", "Sahabiyat", etc. All of them relate to the great personages of Islam and as such they should prove inspiring, especially to the little folks for whom they have been written. The language is easy to understand, and the stories are, on the whole, interesting and entertaining.

But the general get-up is not up to the mark. The proof do not seem to have been read with care and that is why lot of mistakes have crept in. The work could have been entrusted to some better caligrapher, for in the case of books meant for children everything should be clear, neat and free from mistakes.

The booklet is dedicated to Fatima Begum Sahiba, Superintendent, Municipal Girls' Schools, Bombay.

(Continued on page 20)

FICTION WITH A PURPOSE

HANGED BY THE NECK, by Frank G. Layton; Ivoy Nicholson and Watson, Ltd., London. Price 7s. 6d.

Here is a novel with a definite purpose and it is no mean tribute to Dr. Layton's skill that he has succeeded in convincing us without making the story dull or boring.

It was with his "Little Doctor" that Dr. Layton acquired a reputation as a writer of unusual fiction and he keeps it up in "Hanged By the Neck" which the is "different" though in a different way.

It is a crime story, of course, but, unlike the usual defective fiction, we are not given the pleasure of meeting any such attractive geniuses as Sherlock Holmes or Inspector Wade. There is no fantastic trailing of clues, no chasing of the criminal in motor cars, no love motif. No shot is fired throughout the story and otherwise too it lacks in all the spicy elements of a shilling shocker. It is not so much a crime story, in fact, as the story of a crime—its investigation and punishment.

And the writer makes no secret of his purpose which is to condemn the judicial system of Britain and the prison regulations and to prove that "murder by jury" can and does happen. He shows how a young man whose only faults were an almost brutal truthfulness, an uncontrolled tongue and a quite justified hatred for his uncle (of which he made no secret) got hanged for a murder which he, in all probability, had not committed. Irony is added to pathos when the reader realizes that the condemned man got hanged because he told the truth and would have escaped the gallows if only he had learnt to talk lies in the approved legal way.

The chapters describing the trial of the alleged murderer and his term in the prison before he is hanged are the most important as they provide a scathing commentary on the anomalies and injustices found even in what is perhaps the best judicial system in the capitalist world.

The lurking doubt as to the guilt or the innocence of the man with which we are left is also a strong argument against the system of capital punishment which rules out any possibility of rectification of a mistake.

It is a great novel—but a greater indictment.

K. A. A.

"THE NEW AGE"

Yet another magazine from Madras; "The New Age," however, is different from the usual variety and provides quite serious articles on serious questions. Its contributors for November include such distinguished names as Doctor Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Professor Ranga. Doctor Pattabhi writes on Socialism and Prof. Ranga on "The Indian Peasant." There are other contributions too on political, economic and social problems and, in keeping with its name, they are all discussed from a more or less advanced viewpoint. For its annual subscription of a rupee the magazine is certainly cheap.

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Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Bombay Legislators—Discuss With Feeling—Paintings And Portraits—And, Inaugurate With Pomp —Their "Film Group"—"Friends" Of The Film Producer—Not In The Picture—Film Censorship—Education And National Uplift—Motion Picture Society—"Awaits Patiently The Day"—Our "International" Pictures—Kerala Kala Mandal's Visit—Will Stage Kathakali Dances.

Members of the Eombay Legislative Council "and others" feel, we are informed, that the "venture"—oil paintings in the Eombay Legislative Council—has not been the success "hoped for". And, they have kindly consented to give their reasons. They "feel" that the 'standard' set is not 'high enough' to be in keeping with the 'dignity' of the House. It is not, they feel, 'an aid' in building up its traditions. The portraits are, finally, not 'really good likenesses'. Fortunately, we are given a brief history of the 'venture'. However brief the history, it enables one to locate the cause of which the 'venture' and feelings of the 'many members' of the Legislative Council 'and others' are the result.

The Idea

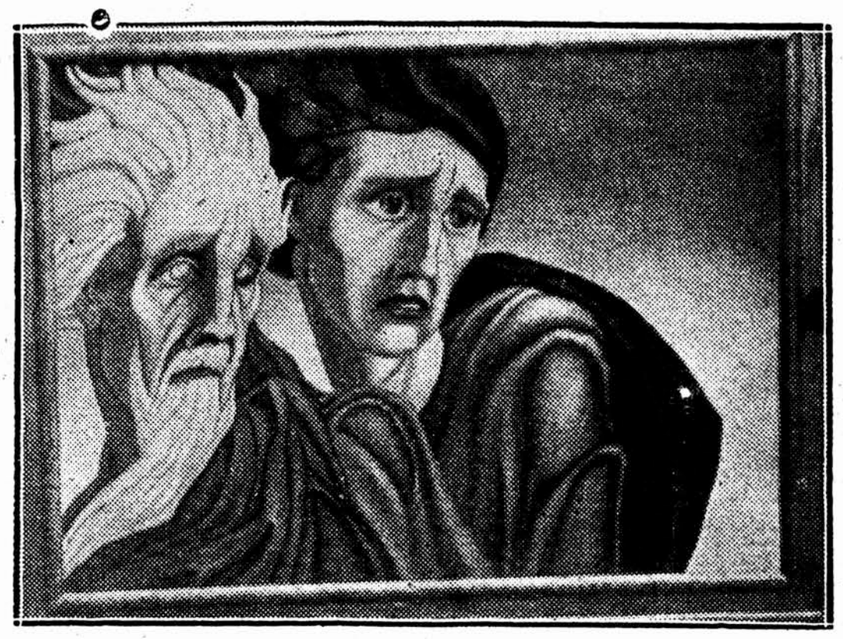
And Its History

The idea originated with Sir A. M. Delhvi. 'Good paintings' being out of the question 'owing to the cost', Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola suggested the substitution of coloured photographs. A 'visiting artist' suggested that copies of the photographs should be made in oils. He had, evidently, known that these could not be worse than the economic alternative already thought of. His suggestion was welcomed. The copies were made. Shall we say equally economically? And, now 'many members", of the Council "and others" do not, we are informed by "The Times of India", welcome "with any great enthusiasm" the inevitable result of the economic process. It would be instructive not less than interesting to know the number and names of the "many members" of the Council who once considered "good paintings" out of the question 'owing to the cost' and now profess to be disappointed at the economic results. It would be instructive to know for other reasons as well, the exact number and manner of the 'members' of the Council 'and others'. who could speak of. think and discuss and expect such big things as 'standards', 'dignity' and 'traditions' of 'the House from oil portraits of the Governors and Presidents of the Council for the magnificent pittance—a little over two hundred rupees per portrait—earmarked for the work.

Amazing Demonstration

Of Feeling

It would reveal their true conception of the value and importance to the House of these portraits and it would also reveal the art understanding of those who now profess to speak about and discuss "standards" of art. Where were these kind-hearted and lofty-minded "many members" of the Council "and others" who now "feel" or who think they "feel" so touchingly about "standards" of art, "dignity" and "traditions" of the House when the proposals were first mooted? If they had any feeling for art, any knowledge and even the most primary understanding of art they should have protested. at the time, against the economic copies. Their present demonstration of feeling is surely as amazing as the big talk about "standards" of art, "dignity" and "traditions" of the House they consider themselves free to indulge in.



"THE PROPHETS" (Oil).
By Mrs. N. M. Acharya.

Busy

Legislators

Undoubtedly, the legislators in Bombay are having a busy time. For, besides their over-burdened activities on the "floor" of the House and their profound discussions on such absorbing topics as "standards" of art, "dignity" and "traditions" of the House they have also to manage such extra and ultra mural philanthropic functions as the inauguration of their "Film Group" which they accomplished with pomp, ceremony, photographs and "light refreshments" at the Minerva last Sunday. And. as I listened patiently to their speeches which explained at length the Council procedure for solving national problems, the importance of interpellations, of supplementary and "subsidiary" questions and resolutions and of the stratagetic conditions at "budget time" suddenly dawned on me. Apart from the appreciation of the "pioneers" both before the footlights and the more modest ones behind the scenes, there were, decidedly, indignant references at the function to the "vagaries" of film censorship and to the deplorable Government attitude which refused to reduce the import duties on raw films.

Not In

The Picture

I failed, however, to hear the reported speech on alien and anti-national film propaganda. Perhaps, the distant stage and the subdued tones of the speech were responsible for the unfortunate incident. It surprised me, however, to note that the film producer who was featured so prominently in the speeches was more or less, imperceptible at the ceremony, in the photograuph and at the refreshment tables. He seemed to be more than out-focussed. He had disappeared from the picture. Why? Is it because he is obstinately apathetic to what is being done for him? Or, is it because he has little or no faith in the demonstrative speeches?

The Unmentioned

"Policy"

There was another noteworthy omission. The "Film Group" of the Council aims at "advocating a policy" to "help the interests of the Indian film producer, distributor, exhibitor and the artist". No mention was made at the Minerva to indicate the precise nature, scope and character of that "policy." And, although the Film Group is stated to "believe" in the film as the "most powerful instrument for education," for "investment of Indian capital and labour," there was no reference in the speeches to suggest its attitude towards problems of national education and the relation between Indian capital and labour in the film industry. This is absolutely necessary at this stage to point out. The situation must be clarified as much and as early as possible if national assistance and resources are to be, as they are claimed to be, placed at the disposal of the film "industry." For, the film "industry" is, as I have repeatedly pointed out, unlike any other industry. It is more than an industry. It is more powerful, more subtle and effective and more dangerous as well. To illustrate, what is exactly the attitude of the Film Group at New Delhi and Bombay on the film propaganda by Government for "national" and village uplift?

Strange Enthusiasm

And Guidance

The precise information is all the more essential in view of the strange and inexplicable enthusiasm of the Motion Picture Society—the foundation and source of inspiration for the Film Groups—for exhibiting foreign "educational" pictures. Mr. B. V. Jadhav who acts as the chief guide and liason officer between the Motion Picture Society and the Film Groups has not yet given either definition or solution to the problem. But the journal of the Society has indicated in the current issue, the entangled "lines" on which the Society and its subsidiary "Film Groups" are destined to run. It has been unable to explain away its strange enthusiasm for foreign "educational" films and its marked possibility and inaction in regard educational films from the Indian studios. It can "only hope" Indian film producers to "take a hint". Its only chance" is the Society says, to "await patiently the day when indigenous films will be produced." In the meantime, it considers itself free to add zest and publicity and establish the "national" foothold for film propaganda circulated by foreign Governments and institutes. The Indian technician for whose benefit this foreign propaganda is presumably, supplemented remains unnoticeable in the distinguished gatherings which attend the "technical" demonstration. And, even if he were to invest his leisure in watching them if he is a technician he would fail to perceive any technical magnitude of enlightenment from this obviously primitive and transparent foreign film propaganda.

Timely

Warning

The "educational" excuse or objectives, if you want a better phrase, could be, as it has been already seen superfluous in view of the competence and money the Government have spent on the Inspector of "Visual Instruction", If the Society is to proceed on a career of nationally helpful endeavours, it must realise and remain within its limitations. The letter from the United Artists Corporation. published in its September issue, the wide-spread dissatisfaction it has already aroused by its hustled "selection" of pictures for the international film exhibition at Vienna should prove to be opportune warning to the Society and its subsidiary Film Groups in the Central and Bombay Legislatures. The Film Groups may be assured that their kind will or intentions will not be taken as their good deeds and that there are other not less vital national aspects and interests than those proclaimed by the "friends" of the absentee film producers.

The Kerala

Kalamandalam

The Kerala Kalamandalam inspired and founded by Poet Vallathal, the pioneer institute responsible for reviving Kathakali, the traditional dance forms of Malabar—is expected to visit Bombay in about a month's time. Bombay is, of course, fairly familiar with the dance forms and style. Uday Shankar Menaka and Ragini Devi have helped the city to know and appreciate the Malabar technique.

The Kerala Kalamandalam's visit will, therefore, interest all those who have watched its activities and its cultural enterprise. The Kerala Kalamandalams have rightly earned the tributes from learned institutions, colleges and universities and it is only right that we should look forward to the visit of the poet Vallathal who will, we feel assured, tell us many things first-hand and worth knowing and understanding about the traditional Kathakali dances.

THE LAND OF SWIMMING BATHS

Everywhere On A Tour Through Germany You Can Always Have A Dip And A Swim.

"Germany is a marvellous country"—so exclaimed recently an English traveller who had been on tour through Germany last summer—"but one feature struck me as something unique—no matter where you find yourself in this country you can always bathe and have a swim." Another foreign visitor, when travelling on the Hollental railway in the Black Forest, was impressed by a fellow traveller who took the opportunity of a short halt when changing to Dreiseen railway in Titisee to take a rapid, refreshing dip in the clear water of the Titi Lake. This is in fact a characteristic feature as that Englishman discovered.

When after highly instructive wanderings through museums and castles in the summer heat or after a long motor journey, or after a delightful but exhausting tour over mountain and valley, one puts on a bathing costume and reinvigorates the tired limbs to new activity in a cooling swimming bath—it is only then that one can enjoy the full delight of his tour and feel really benefitted.

It is actually the case that you can bathe everywhere in Germany. In the North of the country alone, in the provinces between Hamburg, Kiel, Lubeck, Stralsund, Stettin, Danzig and Konigsberg are no fewer than 3,000 lakes which invite you to a refreshing free bathe. In the same territory the Baltic Sea Coast presents along a stretch of over 1,000 kilometres (about 630 miles) an almost unparalleled variety of bathing places, while to the west of Emden by way of Bremen and Cuxhaven as far as the Danish frontier, the more rugged coast of the North Sea and its bathing resorts provides manifold attractions. In the immediate neighbourhood of Berlin will be found also hundreds of fine forest lakes in which one can enjoy a free bathe. Here and there also will be found bathing establishments including the gigantic ones, such as those on the Wannsee and on the Muggelsee in Rahnsdorf, which attract as many as 80,000 visitors on the hot summer days.

Where no lakes are to be found, streams and rivulets offer satisfactory facilities. The swimming-baths belonging to the old towns on the Rhine, on the Weser, on the Danube and Main are magnificent. No less charming even from the landscape point of view are the stagnant lakes to be found in many large valleys, which nearly all have bathing stations. The Eder valley dam in the neighbourhood of Cassel constitutes, for example, a water basin of 200 million cubic metres' capacity and the Bleiloch valley dam, which stems the Salle, not far from Bayreuth, is even greater still; it holds 215 million cubic metres forming a water expanse of 28 kilometres in length and 2 kilometres in width (17 by 1 1/4 miles).

A charming view of the fashionable watering-place, Zoppot, on the Danzig coast of Germany.

Magnificent Bathing Cites

Specially rich in magnificent bathing sites is the country at the foot of the Alps—South Germany. The first to be mentioned here is the Bodensee with its quaint old towns, such as Constance, the romantic Meersburg, the Zeppelin town of Friedrichshafen and the island town of Lindau with their up-to-date strand bathing resorts which will well repay a visit. Bathing resorts equally famous are by the lakes of Upper Bavaria. The Starnberger and the Amarsee by Munich, the Konigsee by Berchtesgaden, the Kochel—Walchen—and Tegern Lakes and, last but not least, the splendid Chiemsee by Bad Tolz and also the Staffelsee, more or less in the vicinity of Oberammergau, the latter of which is particularly warm.

All the foregoing and the majority of the other free bathing stations in Germany offers bathers not merely facilities for extensive swimming exercise but also meadows and sand beaches for air-and-sun-bathing. Most of these are in the immediate neighbourhood of comfortable hotels and hostelries, which throughout the whole summer are crowded with gay, unconventional throngs of bathers. What seems a special feature in Germany is the therapeutic baths with swimming annexes, such as, for example, the open air Thermal swimming baths in Badenweiler in the South of the Black Forest where the water is normally at 26 deg., the Sole swimming baths in Nenndorf and Stassfurt the Otto baths in the Harz town of Gernrode and many others.

Halls With Swimming Baths

Innumerable also are the halls with swimming baths which, in contradistinction to the open air baths, may be made use of in the winter as well. Every larger town has an installation of such baths. As being specially up-to-date may be mentioned—to name only a few—the swimming baths in Gartenstrasse, Berlin, which with its basin of 60 metres in length and 22 metres in width (approx. 200 by 700 feet) is the largest in Europe. There is also the Lichtenberg swimming bath in Berlin, one of the few warm water baths, and also the sea-water indoor bath with artificial waves at Norderney on the North Sea, which may be recommended to all those whose doctors have forbidden them to bathe in the open air. Berlin further can boast of a swimming bath with artificial waves, which is at present being modernised and enlarged.

In all cases where these baths are equipped with supervised cabins for dressing and undressing and with fields for air and sun bathing, with facilities for sport and for all kinds of exercise, an entrance fee is charged, though nowhere is it anything but moderate. Whoever prefers to be alone may have a bathe gratis in the country in some sequestered forest lake, in a stream or rivulet. In this respect also Germany is well equipped to satisfy the requirements of all such predilections. In other words, that English swimming and bathing enthusiast was thoroughly justified when he said "Everywhere on a tour through Germany you can always have a dip and a swim!"

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Bertrand Russel's Empire Of Happiness

Mistaken Views Of World, Mistaken Ethics And Mistaken Habits Lie At Root Of Man's Unhappiness: Get Rid Of Them And Happiness Will Be Within Reach Of Every Individual

(By D. Manick, B.Sc.)

Unhappiness is a universal malady. Every one tries to eliminate it from the book of his life. But still every human face is a broad index of this agony. Is there a way out? 'Yes,' says Russel in his fascinating book. "The conquest of happiness." To him much of unhappiness in the world is due to "mistaken views of the world. mistaken ethics and mistaken habits of life." He further suggests that it lies within the power of the individual to achieve this happiness.

Russel has no sympathy with men who shroud themselves in sentimental sorrow. The defeatist tendency in men is, to him. a great source of unhappiness. The poets, like Byron, who sang of the beauties of sorrow and glorified it in their verses do not find a place in his scheme of happiness. He would be rather pleased to see the human soul struggling, no matter even if it encounters successive defeats, to cross the sea of sorrow than see it deliberately cultivating a sorrow temper. "Life," tells Russel, "is not to be conceived on the analogy of a melodrama in which the hero and heroine go through incredible misfortunes. for which they are compensated by a happy ending." Life is not all tragedy. Its rhythm beats variedly. It has its autumn and winter; its spring and summer; and these are equally essential for the fullest enjoyment of life.

Russel finds no room for admitting the excessive pessimism of some of the modern intellectuals, like Mr. Kritch who in his brilliant book "The modern temper," laments the decay of old medieval certainties and says pathetically, "our's is a lost cause and there is no place for us in the natural universe, but we are not for all that sorry to be human. We would rather die as men than live as animals." Men, to Russel, is neither the victim of a high tragedy nor the clown of a comedy. He represents a great compromise in life. He can not avoid a certain amount of pain and sorrow in his existence: rather he forgets that to be "without some of the things he wants is an indispensable part of happiness." "Man, like every other animal," we are told by Russel, "is adapted to certain amount of struggle in life. and if he were to enjoy all the pleasures of life without effort then mere absence of effort removes an essential ingredient of happiness."

Mistaken View Of Life

The reason behind this 'Byronic unhappiness.' as Russel names it, is a mistaken view of life. Life is a book of vanities and the casual pleasures of life are illusive, is the ideology that man has been made to believe. This coloured vision makes life sick and boring. Man becomes isolated from the rest of creation. He tries to choke the tune of life. He forgets that he is part of the 'Earth life,' and his happiness consists in accepting and not repudiating it. The philosophy that conceives the human soul standing in opposition to the rest of creation in the battle of life, soon makes him weary of life and he droops down by sheer fatigue. "One's ego" as Russel reminds us, "is in no way an important part of the world." It is only a speck in the great cosmos. Man should never feel himself a self-satisfied unit in his quest of genuine happiness. His interests in the things must be wide and sympathetic.

In modern life especially in America the spirit of competition largely disturbs the human happiness. There the struggle for life is not so keen as the main for the success. The business man feels too much about success and "success," in the language of Russel, "is only one ingredient of happiness and is too dearly purchased if all other ingredients are sacrificed for it." The machinery has no doubt invested man with an immense power for good or evil; still it has snatched away "the peaceful intervals for the loafing of the spirit." Russel unequivocally condemns this spirit of competition and warns that it has not only poisoned our work but leisure too. Exhaustion and excitement have come in the wake of a highly mechanised life. Indeed in this struggle for success, "the modern dynosures are themselves killing out." There can not be true happiness unless they admit a balanced ideal of life.

Mistaken Ethics

The sense of sin is the mistaken ethics that an adult is made to believe.

He has been told that life is an index of prohibited acts. This makes his life seriously lacking in self-respect. It alienates from him that 'generous and expansive' attitude to others which alone contains the seed of profound happiness. He becomes dull and encased in his own self. Russel asks us to rebel against this sickly morality, for it is irrational Rationality must be the sheet anchor of our existence: "it consists in the main of internal harmony. The man who achieves it is freer in his contemplation of the world and the use of his energies to achieve external purposes than is the man who is perpetually hampered by inward conflicts."

Man cannot be happy in hostile surroundings. Man, always in response to his herd instincts, wishes that his outlook on life be approved by other members of the group. Very few souls can break their social conventions and yet remain happy and unperturbed. "The fear of public opinion," tells Russel. "is oppressive and stunts growth. It is impossible to acquire that freedom of spirit in which true happiness consists, for it is essential to happiness that our way of living should spring from our own deep impulses and not from the accidental tastes and desires of those who happen to be our neighbours. or even relatives." There is of course no wisdom in deliberately flouting public opinion, but where it chokes the growth of a personality it should be violated.

This problem has accumulated much significance at the present time. Harold. J. Laski gives a graphic picture of this danger in his essay. "The social obligations of a rationalist." The Nazi outrage on Jewish professors and the ruthless suppression of any hostile opinion in communist Russia are, to him, a menace to civilisation. Where opinions are persecuted there in the opinion of Laski. "the battle for tolerance is one in which the duty to be a soldier is paramount"

Pain, disease and hunger are the three commonest factors that haunt the human abode and disturb its simple peace. With the advance of science pain and disease have been greatly conquered.

Hunger

The question of hunger is yet awaiting a rational solution. A rational system of economics in the West might have lessened the pangs of hunger, but in the East it is almost torturing due to the greed of western businessmen and imperialists. The fact cannot be concealed that in the West science is the hand maid of businessmen who are prostituting it for gratifyng their lust and greed. Until a liberty convention is signed in the East. hunger will remain a great disturbing factor in our life. Russel does not discuss this in his book for he builds his empire on the assumption that man has enough to clothe and feed.

Russel at the conclusion of his book gives the character of the happy man. "The happy man." tells Russel, "is the man who lives objectively. who has free affections and wide interests: who comes to feel himself the part of stream of life and whose personality is neither divided against itself nor pitted against the world. He feels himself a citizen of the universe enjoying the spectacle it offers and the joys it affords." Man cannct for long remain a loyal citizen of the Empire of Worry. He must break open its citadels: free himself from its clutches and build an Empire of Happiness.

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

REVIVAL OF NATIONAL SPORT IN IRELAND

IRISH ATHLETIC MOVEMENT, by Indulal Yajnik, published Yeshanand & Co., Bombay. 40 Pages. Price As. 4.

This little brochure on the "Irish Athletic Movement" is the first of a series of pamphlets that Mr. Yajnik proposes to write on different aspects of the Irish national movement. It seeks to trace the history of Ireland's national games from the earliest times, how they were banned by the English rulers in the 17th century as they tended to foster a sense of Irish patriotism, and how with the birth of the Gaelic Athletic Association exactly 51 years ago in 1884 came the revival of national sport. The history of the G. A. A. is given in detail which shows how people who were determined to preserve and develop their national pastimes and games succeeded in doing so inspite of heavy odds including the initial apathy of the people. As such it should interest all those who are striving for the revival and development of national sport in India.

K. A. A.

"TELL ME WHY?"

THE WONDER BOOK OF TELL ME WHY? General Editor: Harry Golding, F. R. G. S. With eight colour plates and nearly three hundred illustrations. Ward Lock and Co., Ltd., London. Price, 5s. net.

This is an ideal book to be placed in the hands of youngsters in whom the thirst for knowledge of the wonderful and mysterious things of this world is beginning to assert itself. A hundred and one questions like—How Hot is the Sun? How Many Stars Are There? How Do Plants Feed? Why are Flowers of Different Colours? How Fast Does a Bullet Move? Why a Soap Bubble Shows So Many Colours? Why Water Puts Out Fire? How a Pully Works? Why We Get Tired? Why We Get Cold? How An Aeroplane Works? How Bird Flies, How Do Bats See? What is the Sphinx? How Are Micky Mouse and Silly Symphany Films Made?—all such prazzling questions which naturally arise in the minds of inquisitive youth, are answered in a brief but convincing manner, with the help of plentiful illustrations. The subjects treated of pertain to the domains of astronomy and natural phenomena, botany, physics and chemistry, geology, human physiology, machinery and engineering, zoology and general knowledge, among the contributors being well known writers like Prof. A. M. Low, Dr. Herbert H. Thomas, Mr. Edward Shillito and others. In the hands of youngsters of both sex, a work like this is calculated to stimulate their thoughts and to equip them with knowledge of the Hows, Whys and Wherefores of many of the puzzling things of this world

TOLSTOY ON ITALO-ABYSSINIAN CONFLICT

A Remarkable Letter

"Isvestia," the official organ of the Soviet government, gives the text of an unpublished letter by Leon Tolstoy, consecrated to the Italo-Abyssinian war of 1894-1895 This letter which applies in toto to the present situation is reproduced below:—

"A terrible event has appeared on the scene. It has produced emotion not only in Italy, but throughout the whole of Europe. Many thousands of young men have been wounded and killed in Abyssinia and millions extorted from the hungry and poor people have been unnecessarily spent.

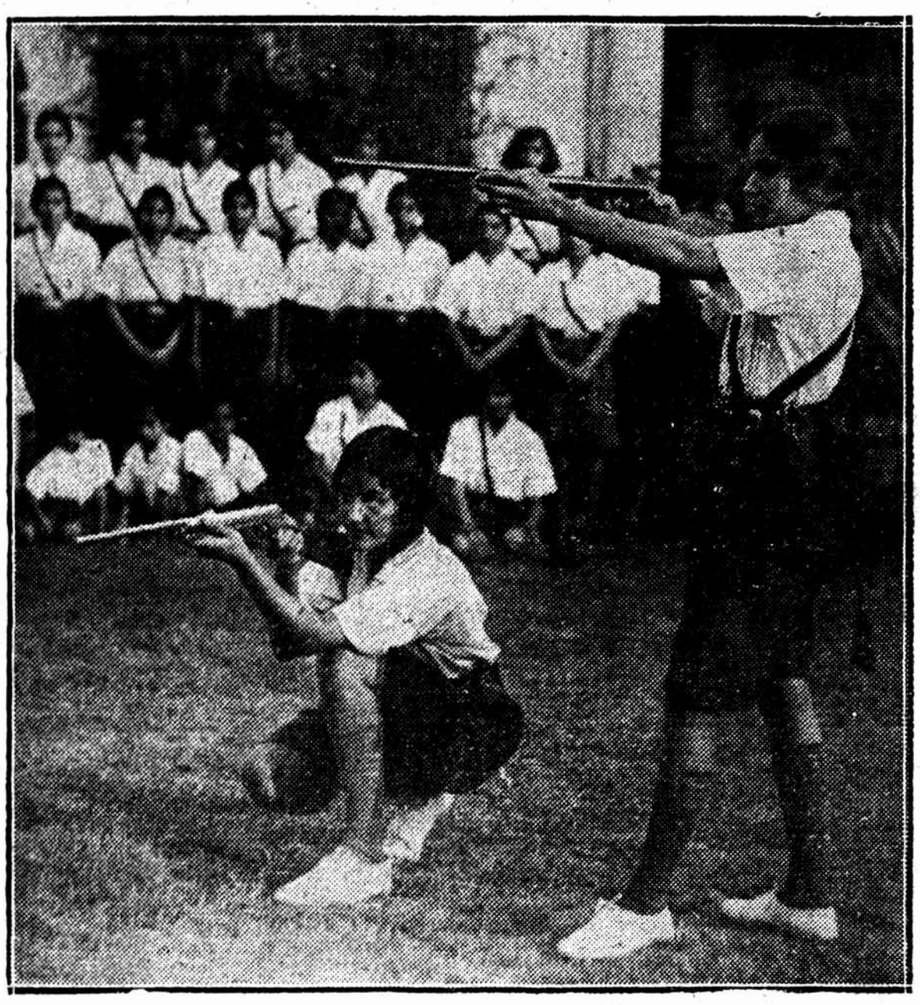
Is is possible that we are now waiting for a Crispi or a Barattieri to wrest the wealth once more from the poor people and assembling the flower of youth in the barracks to corrupt them and to send them for objects unknown, to perish in some parts of Abyssinia —or what is worse still—to engage in a fratricidal war with the French, the English, the Germans and the Russians?

Time will come and that time is not far off—when after the effusion of odious blood, the people tired, wounded and exhausted will tell their respective governments, —"go to the Devil; Return from where you have come. Wrap yourselves in your imbecile uniforms, beat and kill one another if you please and divide Europe, Asia, Africa and America on the map but leave us to till the earth on which we live and through which we nourish ourselves."—"International Information Service."

MESSAGE OF INSURANCE

"VIMANO SANDESH." (Message of Life Assurance) written and published by Mr. Manibhai Desai, Esq.

The author deserves congratulations for being able to publish the second edition of this book ("Message of Life Assurance") just after one year of his publishing the first edition. Herein lies the proof of the value of the book. This is just a handy book explaining what Life Assurance stands for and giving a short history of its progress in India. The booklet is divided into seventeen small chapters. Two of these are specially added in this edition. One, that is, chapter seventh, discusses some utterances of Mahatma Gandhi which are interpreted as opposed to the principle of Life Assurance. The author rightly says that the Mahatma is not an ordinary mortal. He has given away all his earthly belongings and for the maintenance of himself he entirely depends on the Will of God. But the economic structure of a society cannot depend on renunciation. Whoever has to work for his livelihood, has to think of his old age and his dependents. And there comes in 'Life Assurance'. Another chapter that is added in this edition is in regard to "Women and Life Assurance". This chapter, too, is an important addition. Women have to suffer the most if the husband is not insured. Women generally are the claimants and hence they must know the proper procedure for claiming assured amounts. On the whole the book is written in a concise manner and is likely to be useful to the layman as well as the agent.



Target-shooting display by girls of the Arya Kanya Shala, Baroda, now on a visit to the Punjab.

BOOK NOTES

Cassells issue "The Memoirs of General de Caulaincourt, 1812-1813," edited by Jean Hanoteau, translated by Hamish Miles. This is a Napoleonic discovery. The manuscript has lain hidden for one hundred years and was only recently published for the first time in the French language.

* * * *

"Unemployment, an International Problem," is a report by a study group of members of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, which the Oxford University Press is publishing. There are three main sections: 1. descriptive; 2. the general background and 3. remedial measures.

* * * *

"The Young King," a play by Laurence Binyon, is founded on the story of the rebellion against Henry II. of his eldest son Henry whom he had caused to be crowned during his own lifetime and who was therefore, known as the Young King.

* * * *

A biography of Marconi entitled "Marconi—Master of Space," by B. L. Jacot and D. M. B. Collier, comes from Hutchinsons.

"PRAGATI"

Well-Illustrated Annual

The "Pragati" edited by Syts J. and K. Joshi, Bombay, is distinguished from the majority of Gujarati annuals by the higher standard of its illustrations. The coloured reproductions of the paintings by the celebrated astists, Syts, Ahivasi and Y. K. Shukla, are suplemented by the work of artists like Syts. Jagjivan Shah, Aravind Babu and Sampat. They reveal a refreshing freedom from the fashionable advertisement of "styles."

The articles in the annual also indicate an equally strong combination of well-known writers who discuss the topics, literary, educational and cultural of the day.

He brushed his teeth twice a day with a nationally advertised tooth brush.

The doctor examined him twice a year.

Wore rubbers when it rained.

He slept with the windows open.

He stuck to a diet with plenty of fresh vegetables.

(Left) Sword-and-Shield play and (right) Spear-drill by girls of the Arya Kanya Shala.

Are Modern Games Of Persian Origin?

Firdausi, the Bard Of Iran, Refers In "Shahnamah" To An International Match Played On Much The Same Lines As Modern Sports

(By S. V. Viswanatha, M.A.)

The East was not only the birthplace of religions and philosophies, but seems to have been also, of some of the sports that are in fashion to-day. So far as is ordinarily understood now, the origin of Tennis is supposed to lie in the game known in mediaeval times as "Longue Paume," played first by the French and the Italians; but its description would rather indicate its resemblance to the modern Fives. The present-day Cricket owes its development to a game played in England from the twelfth century A.D.; but the Parsis consider it to be the royal game of their native land and are particularly fond of it. Hockey is derived from the old French Hoquet which meant "The Shepherd's Crook." Golf is supposed to be a pastime of either Scottish or Dutch parentage. It is admitted that Polo is an Eastern game which even now finds favour in Afghanistan and Kasmir in India; and Badminton is decidedly Indian.

Firdausi's Testimony

Firdausi, the poet and historian of Persia and the author of the famous "Shah Namah," gives in his work the description of a game which in his time was known as "Chowgan Gui." The former word denotes a bat, as well as the turf on which the sport was conducted; and the latter means a ball. It appears in connection with the question of the nobility of birth of a royal child, expert knowledge of the game being a deciding test. Elsewhere, it is used to test the manliness and cleverness of a hero selected as husband by a princess. The following particulars about the game. as detailed by the historian would seem to make it the forerunner of Polo, Cricket and Hockey, Tennis and Badminton.

Firdausi says that the chief variety of this game was that played on horse-back by people of aristocratic birth; but it would be and was played on foot by children even of seven years of age, as well as by the less well-to-do classes. In the game as actually played on horse, the ball was thrown right up in the centre of the ground between the opponents; and it was struck with a long stick that was hollowed slightly at one end ('kham') somewhat like a paddle. It was different, however, from the Polo as played now, the stick used resembling rather the modern Tennis or Badminton racket. The ball was not allowed to touch or roll on the ground in the course of the play, and the game was played in high air like Badminton. In the poet's imagination, the bat made the ball "disappear so high in the air that you may say the vault of heaven drew it toward itself." After each period of the game a fresh ball was used, and it was declared finished as soon as the ball touched the ground. Ordinarily, there were eight players ranged on eacn side.

International Match

In a famous international match that Firdausi describes as having been played between the Iranians under their captain Prince Siavash and the Turanians under their king Afrasiab, there were eight players in the game, and the parties in the match were distinguished from each other by a special dress worn by each. The king acted as the umpire. Incidentally, we are told that the Turanian team contained the following names, and thus are introduced to those who should have been recognized among the "stars" of sport in that age Gulbad, Karsivaz, Jeban, Poulad, Piran, Nesthihan and Human. A difference in view between the Captains in respect of the selection of the Iranian team seems also to be in evidence. The king Afrasiab suggested to the Iranian Captain, Turanian comrades, Rouin, Schideh, Anderiman, Arjasp and three others; but Siavash insisted with good reason on having his own tribesmen to assist him.

How It Was Played

The play began as the signal was given with the music of tambours, trumpets and cymbals. In the words of the historian, "the tambour began to be heard over the "maidan," and the dust raised by the players went up to the sky. With the music of the cymbal and the trumpets the very 'maidan' began, as it were, to dance." The spectators of the game were also divided into two camps, corresponding to the parties engaged in it. The match was finished at the end of two successive games won by the Iranians, which reminds us of the "best of three sets." This game in air on horse was indeed dangerous. and attended even with the risk of life in the attempt to win. Here is a description by the poet of the actual scene. "He ordered to place a saddle upon his horse which enrolled the earth under his feet. He marched to the 'maidan' of the Kaiser,' and went up to the place, where he saw the strokes of the bat. He asked from them a ball and a bat, and threw it (the ball) right in the midst of the riders. He then spurred his horse from his place. The hands and the feet of the heroes (players) stopped short of playing. The ball disappeared so fast under his stroke that nobody in the plain could see it. How can a rider see his ball, however fast he rode " It would also appear from the account given by the chronicler that there were some other rules—but these are not found stated—that had to be observed by the sides in the conduct of this game which looks like the parent, a medley of all the modern games played with the ball and the bat, and on horseback.

The Governor, Gargiya Niwas,
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England. India.

Dear Governor,

I thank you for your letter of the 13th ult. conveying your congratulations on my success at the Final examination of the Incorporated Secretaries Association. It is mainly due to the excellent reference library of the College, and the promptness, and the keen interest of the College staff taken in me during the period of my studies.

Thanking you, Yours sincerely,

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3 LETTERS

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Yours faithfully,

DUDLEY CLAYTON.

OPEN LETTER TO PARENTS.

Dear Sir or Madam,—When your children first arrived they brought with them a wonderful lot of sunshine. Later you became proud of the intelligence they displayed, but still later you became anxious as to what would become of them in the future. Perhaps you were anxious when you visualised them as grown men and women. Even with plenty of money it is not always easy to select the right career, and a parent is sometimes inclined to ask advice of some relative and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that relative knows nothing at all about the possibilities of employment. Why not let me relieve you of some of your anxieties? In fact, why not let me be their Father? We do not profess to act as an employment agency, but the nature of our business compels us to keep an eye upon the class of men and women that are wanted and who wants them. There are some people who manufacture an article and put it on the market to sell. We do not do that; we work in exactly the opposite direction. We find out what employers want and we train our students to fill those jobs. We have to be experts in the matter of employment, progress and prosperity. If you have any anxieties at all as to what your sons or daughters should be, write to me, or better still, let them write to me personally—Fatherly Advice Department—and tell me their likes and dislikes, and I will give sound, practical advice as to the possibilities of a vocation and how to succeed in it. Yours sincerely,

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Palmistry In Daily Life

Palmistry is an ancient science by virtue of which the destiny of an individual can be ascertained to a certain amount of accuracy. With the evolution of the modern science Palmistry is sinking into oblivion. People have taktn a fancy to doubt the genuineness of this science. In addition to the arguments of great philosophers and scientists the best argument in its favour is that it is a science of observations. It is repeatedly recorded that people with certain lines traced on their palm will pursue certain career, and on the strength of this record an experienced palmist can read with accuracy. Below are ennumerated a few quotations from great men in support of Palmistry.

ARISTOTLE.—"Lines have not been traced without cause in the hands of men, they evidently emanate from the influence of heaven and from human individuality."

"The psychic forces are manifested through the slightest breath, this Aura that fills concavities of the brain."

M CHARLES BONNET:—Ideas are nothing but vibrations, nothing but changes occurring within us, and they are caused by some external influnce transmitted through the nerves to the cerebral fibres.'

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT —"Around human nerves there does exist an invisible atmosphere."

Apart from taking Palmistry as a profession it is a useful thing for daily life. It should not be understood that every one must be intimately acquainted with the knowledge of what the lines traced on the palm reveal, but if one can judge with an accurate eye the shape of the palm, the fingers, the thumb of the party interviewed which stand in full view, one can turn the circumstances to his better advantages.

Usually we come across people of position in society or business who can influence our career. If properly approached they may be able to get us some responsible office in Government or Municipality, or their recommendation may do as well. In short their good-will is very useful if not absolutely necessary for our future welfare. In such cases if we know their nature we may approach them in a way by which we can secure their support. Some people think that it is flattery but it is nothing like that, but it is simply to avoid their hidden weakness. With a view to obtain such precious result it should be pleasant to summon Palmisry to our help with infallible results.

Whenever you interview a person you need not ask his permission to feast your eyes upon the peculiarities of his palm, but all that you want is to see the shape of the palm, the fingers and the thumb which stand in full view.

You Can Know A Man From His Thumb And Fingers

(BY SHIVESH CHANDRA.)

A single and accurate glance will reveal you the nature of the man you interview.

DESCRIPTION OF FINGERS.

Before putting on record the various types of palms, fingers and thumbs you might come across it is essential to write a few definations and descriptions.

D'Arpentigny divides finger tips into four classes, the pointed, the conical (or semi pointed), the square and the spatulate and he attributes certain peculiarities to each of them, physical, mental and moral, according to their merits of attracting vital fluid through those diversely shaped, tips.

POINTED FINGERS:—Such fingers grow more and more slender from the base to the tips. The owners of pointed fingers are bestowed upon with extra-ordinary amount of inspiration, intuition, genius due to the fact that the tips of their fingers attract more freely the fluid and allow it to perform its life producing action quicker and better.

THE CONICAL TIPS:—Such fingers grow more and more slender from the second joint upwords and the tip is like a cone. The tapering of such fingers which begins fro mmiddle phalanx is not quite easy to judge. Owners of such fingers are artistic whose ideals in their tendencies and performances are not so developed, because the facility of the fluid in penetrating the hand and thence the brain is less.

SQUARE TIPS:—The breadth of such a finger is more or less even from base to tips. Though the absence of the pointed tips interferes very much with the circulation of the fluid, placing the subject further from all-powerful influence of the vital centre, the owners of such fingers are useful, little influenced by lofty impluses.

SPATULATE TIPS:—The tips of such fingers broaden out in the form of a wooden instrument known to the druggists as spatula. The owners of such fingers are people of material instincts, devoid of any higher aspirations and finding their whole delight in the bettering of the worldy conditions. It can be easily understood that the fluid meets increased obstructions and therefore the owner is deprived of the crowning character of the human nature.

THE HAND.

While a hand is judged considerable allowance must be given to its size and sex of the subject. The measurement should be taken from the wrist to the extremity of the second finger.

VERY SMALL HANDS:—The owners of small hands are of Bohemian instinct having little order either in ideas or actions. Usually such men are cruel.

SMALL HANDS:—The owners of small hands are of delicate mind, broad ideas and synthetical talents.

AVERAGE HANDS:—People with average hands possess common sense, practical gifts, good health and moderate imagination.

LARGE HANDS:—People with large hands have love and aptitude for unimportant details and analytical talents.

VERY LARGE HANDS:—Very large hands of a person denote owner's mania for useless details. Soldiers, officiously intrusive people and never satisfied employers have such hands.

Hairy hands of a woman denote cruelty, or, at least mannish instinct. In a man; slightly hairy denote prudence, energy and self-possession. A man's very hairy hands denote violent nature, inconstancy and presumption. Hair on the thumb only denote inventive genius. Hair on the two phalanges of the fingers denote stiffness of demeaner and lack of simplicity. Hair on all phalanges denote ardent and easily aroused disposition. Light coloured are on the hands of those people who are easily influnced and are often lacking in passion. Dark coloured hair on the hand denote quick passionate disposition. Reddish coloured hair denote most excitable nature.

Now the various types you may meet will be explained in the following lines, and to each observation a memorandum of the attitude shall be appended which shall be proper, prudent and success producing for every body to adopt.

WHAT THUMB DENOTES

Let us take the thumb of the interviewed party into consideration and see what it reveals when examined with a sharp, quick and accurate eye.

If the first phalanx (the nailed one) of the person whom you interview is very long, he is a despot, a man of uncontrollable and domineering spirit.

"Praise him to the skies, and your flattery will, be accepted as truth. You will win his favour by being humble".

If the same phalanx happens to be very short then its owner is a man of weak will power, apt to run down from the acme of enthusiasm to the lowest degree of discouragement. Such people possess undecided nature and it is very difficult to bring them to one point.

"In such cases you have to act with energy exercising your influence over him. At times your becoming angry may serve the purpose.

You shall win by main fighting".

If the same phalanx be broad as well as short, your man is the owner of a firm will. If it be very broad his firm will is nothing but stubbornness, sometimes foolish obstinacy.

"As a matter of fact such are hardest cases. In such cases the only source of success is that you have to persuade your man that you belong to such school of thought as he does. He may be pleased in this way so as to give you the desired result".

If the same phalanx be broad and rounded it denotes violence and unconquerable stubbornness.

"In such cases, you should be patient. Allow the anger to pass and it shall be much better to see him some other time later. You need not loose all hopes because short thumbs always yield in the end."

If the thumb is bent back when the hand is open, you can depend upon the generous instinct of the man you interview.

"In such case you should tell a sad story about yourself giving your voice a tremulous tone of genuine grief and you will effect his will through your heart"

But in case the thumb is bent far back you have to deal with a prodigal, a spendthrift who gives his influence as freely as he would his money and with just little reason.

"If at all you can meet anybody from whom you can ask anything you want or a little more are such people".

Now we consider the second phalanx of the thumb. If it is long and thick you are in the presence of a man of logic and common sense.

"You should be clear in your statement in such cases, avoiding any reasoning. He shall be controverted easily"

If the second plalanx be short and thin, while the first one is very long, the owner will follow his will blindly and without considering any appeals of reasoning.

"In such cases you should ask for anything absurd and unreasonable."

POINTED FINGERS INDICATE OCCULTISM.

So much about the thumbs. Now let us consider the fingers When they are very long and very thin, without knots at the joints and when their tips are pointed you are in the presence of a man endowed with

(Continued on page 37)

A Page About Women

MARRIED NINE TIMES

And Still Happy!

Mr. and Mrs. William Wilding, of Spring-gardens, Preston, have —between them—a total of nine marriages.

He is seventy-nine, has had five wives.

She is a year younger, and has been married four times.

They live on £1 a week—their old-age pensions. Neither has ever been divorced.

Mr. Wilding said to a "Sunday Express" representative: "I first married when I was twenty-one.

"That was Marjory. She died four years later.

"Then came Margaret, followed by Elizabeth and Mary, and now I have Caroline.

"When my fourth wife was living, a friend asked me: 'Which wife has been the best?'

"I replied, 'The first was a good one, the second was a good one, and the third was a good one. This is my fourth, and she is the best because she is still here.

"If they asked me that now I would answer in the same way."

Mrs. Wilding said she had had good husbands and bad husbands, but she never had to leave one of them.

She added: "Once, when I was young, a fortune-teller read my hand and said I would be married four or five times. I laughed, but she wasn't far wrong."

Between them Mr. and Mrs. Wilding have had sixteen children.

EXIT THE CHAPERONE

Oxford Girls May Visit Friends Alone Till 7-15 P. M.

Chaperone rules affecting women at Oxford University have been relaxed.

Hitherto an undergraduate could not have a woman undergraduate in his room without a chaperone, but women are now no longer forbidden to go to undergraduates' rooms, whether in college or lodgings, during the afternoon.

The notice adds: "They may go to the men's rooms up to 7-15 p.m. without there being a second woman with them."

CALCUTTA CORPORATION CHIEF ENGINEERS Say:

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D.Sc., London,
6-12-33. Chief Engineer,
Corporation of Calcutta.

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Key To Happy Marriages

Marry Early But Postpone Children, Says Birth Control Champion

Happier homes, fewer divorces, and more stable and permanent marriages would result if there were an interval of at least two years between marriage and the birth of the zrst child.

This is a conviction expressed by Mrs. Margaret Sengel Envenson of the phrase "birth control," founder of the first birth control organisation in America, where she is one of the best-known women.

"What happened when Dick asked your Dad for your hand?"

"He just picked himself up off the footpath and went home."

She is president of the Birth Control International Information Centre, and is making a tour of thousands of miles to tell the world "how to be happy though married.' She is now in London.

"It is all important that the newly married should get acquainted and become adjusted to each other. Children are a secondary consideration in the early years of marriage," she said.

Figures in the United States show that when children are "postponed" on account of the wife continuing to work there has been a reduction of the divorce total, according to Mrs. Sanger.

MARRIAGE AT 22.

The ideal marriage, she went on, would be between a man of 23 and a woman of 22. The woman would continue her job for two or three years before having a child.

The family would consist of three children, born at intervals of three years.

It is tragic to have only one child, she believes. But for the average family to-day a fourth child "can ruin the whole structure of the family," and a fifth child "is enough to drive women to drink."

"Economists have not begun to realise the possibilities in early marriages and small families," she declared.

She pointed out the "splendid national investment" it would be to encourage early marriages with the prospect of children "postponed" until the young couple "got economically on their feet."

Each family would need new quarters and a "complete new set of household equipment." This would "boost things generally."

Mrs. Sanger is leaving for the East with Mrs. Edith How-Martyn, Director of the Birth Control International Information Centre.

They are to make round-the-world trip and to visit India, China and Japan.

"In the East I have found very little religious prejudice against birth control," said Mrs. Sanger, "and no moral prejudice whatsoever."—"News Chronicle."

Kumari Narayani Devi, Superintendent of the Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur, who has come to Bombay to seek aid for the premier educational institution for girls in Northern India.

A DAMPER TO "GOLD-DIGGERS"

No More Law Suits For Broken Hearts

Cash consolation for broken hearts became a thing of the past in Michigan on September 28.

Actions for breach of promise to marry, criminal conversation, seduction and, with minor exceptions, alienation of affections, all were put under the ban as the Palmer Schneider Act become law.

The measure was hotly debated before its adoption 90 days ago, with advocates hailing it as an act to drive gold-diggers out of business and opponents contending it would deprive women of needed protection from unscrupulous Lotharios.

However, a Legislature which evidently agreed with Mrs. Robertson West Nicholson of Indiana—that "in 999 cases out of 1,000 women who claim to have broken hearts actually have itching palms"—not only prohibited such suits but provided heavy penalties for violations of the new law.

One who files or threatens to file suits of this type hereafter in Michigan is liable to a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment and dol. 5,000 fine. Exception is provided for cases now pending and for those brought within the next 90 days if the cause is declared to have occurred prior to to-day.

Particular interest is being shown in the law since Michigan, a few years ago, produced the "cause celebre" of all such cases.

A jury of eight women and four men, after a trial lasting six weeks, deliberated 23 hours and decided that Miss Bertha Cleavenger was entitled to dol. 450,000 for loss of the love of John H. Castle, Detroit real estate operator who was six years her junior.

This record-breaking verdict remained a record-breaker even after the judge reduced it to dol. 150,000, a judicial action Miss Cleavenger described as a "mean trick." Despite protests from both sides, the State Supreme Court upheld the trial judge and Castle was ordered to pay.

IS BIRTH CONTROL DESIRABLE?

The advent in India of Mrs. Margaret Sanger, Leader of the International Birth Control Movement, is bound to stimulate interest in this country in the subject of the desirability or otherwise of resort to artificial appliances to control the birth-rate. Public opinion in this matter is certain to be ranged on diametrically opposed sides.

The Editor of this journal invites the readers who have thought deeply on the subject to send in their views, and the writer of the most convincing letter, which should, in no case, exceed 300 words in length, will be awarded a prize of Rs. 10.

The letter should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the Office of this Journal not later than 6 p.m. on 18th December, 1935.

The result of the Competition will be announced in the "Sunday Chronicle" of 29th December, 1935.

The Editor's decision in this Competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N. B.:—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the letters submitted by the competitors.

HOUSEWIFE'S CORNER

To dislodge food from a mixing spoon, do not strike the spoon against the side of the bowl or pan. This is what chips enamelware and china. If a good strong shake will not do the trick, use a knife. Don't run the risk of feeding the family splinters of enamel or china.

* * * *

Cookies are easier to get at if the cooky jar is low and wide, rather than high and narrow. If it is kept clean anr has a tight-fitting cover, the cookies in it will keep fresh for a long time.

* * * *

Grease can be removed from most materials by placing the material right side down over a piece of brown wrapping paper. Press over the wrong side of the material with a hot iron. The heat of the iron will drive the grease from the material into the paper.

* * * *

It is a good plan to have a little scone flour always at hand. It should be stored in a covered tin or jar, and the longer it is kept the lighter it will become. To make the flour, sieve together four pounds of white flour, two ounces of cream of tartar, and one ounce of baking soda. For scones it only requires a little butter rubbed into it and mixed with sweet milk. This flour is equally useful for suet puddings and for economical cakes.

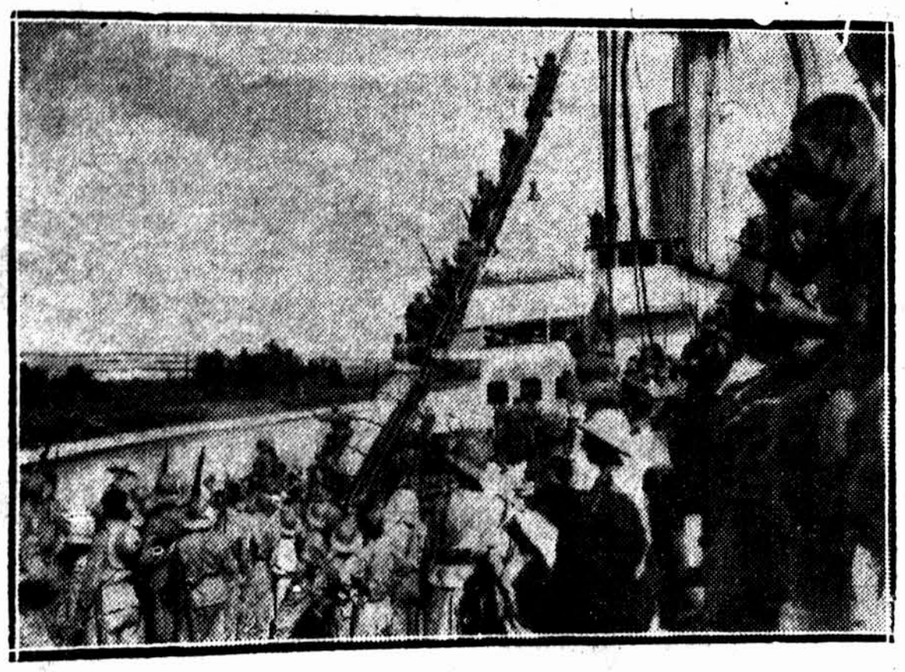
* * * *

Soups and other dishes in which herbs are used for flavouring are frequently marred by the appearance of small herb sticks, and it is almost impossible to avoid this when the herbs are added in the usual way. The best plan is to tie the herbs in a fine muslin bag and leave them to infuse in the liquid that requires flavouring. In this way all the sticks are prevented from escaping into the food. This method is particularly useful for soaps.

HAILE SELASSIE'S NEW HOME

Set in the centre of the beautif ul park-like grounds of its enclosure, the new palace of Emperor Haile Selassie, at Addis Ababa, gleams white in the burning African sun.

Italians marching to Makalle: Photo shows General Biroli to the right, followed by Ras Gugsa (left), the Ethiopian Chief, who proving false to his Emperor, has gone over to the Italians.



Italy Pours More Troops Into Battle Zone: Photo shows soldiers packing the deck of a transport ship as it passes through the Suez Canal on the way to the battle front.

An idea of difficult nature of the country, which Italians have to pass through in Northern Ethiopia, may be had from this picture.

TO THE ABYSSINIANS

Ethiops brave! for war prepare,
Let your foe do what she dare;
March ye onyards, march still ye,
Down with sordid tyranny . . . .

Pride doth rule usurping foe
Lust for power, the source of woe;
Gone are days when tyrants' yoke
Crushed down all humble folk.

Freedom's ghost of ancient Rome
Sees the travesty to come;
Sees the rude and rank disgrace
Done to Mazzini's valiant face.

Venice was sweet freedom's town,
She laid low th' insolent crown;
Glory dwelt there, welcome guest
None was ruined nor none opprest.

There she dwelt but fled away
Drear oppression had her sway;
She doth choose a country dear
Where she sends new blooms each year.

Mountains are her dear resort
Queenlike there she holds her court;
She will bless ye hardy crew!
Sending ever help anew.

Be your arms full true and tried
Danakil desert be your guide!
Who is there that will not brave
Death, nor fill a soldier's grave?

'Planes will whizz and guns will boom
Poison'd gas will men entomb;
Liberty, though at such cost,
Won she must be or is lost.

She will choose you for her shrine
Kneel then at her feet benign;
Freedom lost? then what is left
Loathsome frame of soul bereft.

Toil ye for your nation toil!
Fighting through this dark turmoil;
Rightful heirs to rightful gain
Follow field Prince Memnon's men.

M. D. KIRTANE, M.A.
Indore.

OLYMPIC CYCLING STADIUM

Cyclists will learn with satisfaction that the construction of an open Cycling Stadium for the Olympic Games has now been definitely decided. The Stadium, which will be a permanent connorth curve of the Avus Motor Road facing the new Exhibition Hall. Work will be started on it before the frost sets in. Further details of the new Stadium will be made known shortly.

The programme of the Olympic Games—in addition to the road race—will include the following cycling events: 1000 metres, standing start, time trial; 1000 metres, heats and final; and 2000 metres tandems, heats and final.

Should Women Stop Painting Their Faces?

"MAKE THE MOST OF YOURSELF"

Decisively and emphatically 'Yes', arguing that no creature can beat his Maker in his attempts to "Gild the Lily", but as beauty is denied to most individuals, and following the widely spread cult of increasing one's God-given talents, we poor erring mortals may be pardoned if self-improvement is the motive which guides us in our choice of artificial aids

If development attends upon exercise, whether moral, mental, or physical, then the acquired beauty that most nearly resembles Nature is an asset to be earnestly sought after.

The idea is summed up in the modern slogan. "make the most of yourself," for the plums of emolument and remuneration certainly do go to the best looking!

(Miss) KATHERINE LILLIE.

Bombay.

NOTHING IMPROPER

You ask "Is the painting of faces by women unbecoming?" The general answer no doubt by those who do not paint is 'yes' with a capital 'Y'—but I am going to differ.

Why should it not be proper for woman to paint her face? After all her only intention in doing so is to appear better looking.

Just because some fast women should decide to overpaint, why should we conclude that all women who paint must be put in the same category?

If it is considered proper for woman to cream and powder her face and curl her hair, then why not it be becoming for her, to add still further improvements—rouge and lip-stick? All these are aids to beauty.

True, God made us, but that does not mean that we must not improve our looks. We sharpen our intelligence and strengthen our memory—God's gifts, then why not better our looks?

Men improve by cutting their hair and shaving. Women throughout the ages have used aids to appear attractive and it was not considered unbecoming—then why should we cry down the modern woman who paints? Why always connect this 'make-up' with impropriety? Surely one does not lead to the other.

The woman with just enough and the right kind of make-up is certainly smarter than her pale sister with scraggy eye-brows and a greasy nose.

If the girls of Cumberland can leave their faces untouched, most girls cannot afford to follow their example, because their faces do need a little toning up.

I think a woman should be encouraged to be careful with her looks and to improve them with the right kind and amount of make-up.

Everyone in this world, even the savage with his paint and feathers, wants to look well—so why should not Miss Modern with her rouge and lip-stick?

L. D. S.

Hubli.

WHAT ABOUT THE PRIEST'S CLEAN-SHAVE?

There is a good deal of resentment shown, particularly by our old folks, against the painting of faces by women as they think it unbecoming. Personally I fail to understand their objection because painting must be regarded a fashion as much as bobbing the hair. A fashion is brought out by some institution or the other and women always cling to the new in dress and all else that is likely to make them look attractive. The consideration of modesty does not enter their minds, and rightly so, for why should anything in make-up be condemned. People only betray a depraved mentality when they talk against this or that ladies' fashion.

A few years ago there was an uproar in social circles against what I may call the half-naked dresses of women. No 'pure' mind could have appreciated this uproar. In the villages, women are very sparsely clothed and yet no one feels or thinks anything about them. Painting too is a fashion and if women think that that makes them look pretty well, let them have their way.

The clergyman was happy to find that in Cumberland—"the girls leave their faces as God made them". I would like to know whether the Cumberland clergyman has a beard and a pair of moustaches. If he has shaved them I shall be pleased to learn what he thinks God has to say about that. Everyone of us consciously or unconsciously, tries to improve upon Naaure by some artificial means or another, and this unreasonable condemnation of the painting of faces by women is but evidence of the films of hypocrisy that are enveloping our world to-day.

It may be contended that certain spiritual heads forbid some kinds of make-ups by women. This is not because there is anything wrong in these make-ups but because they feel that these are not looked at in the proper light by the people whose morality just now is at a frightfully low ebb.

Some may argue that bad people paint. That is no reason why painting should be regarded as unbecoming. So many bad people go to church and who dare say that the church, therefore, becomes a bad place to visit. And ater all we draw the line between good and bad in a manner so as to suit our own convenience.

I admit that this fashion of painting has become a craze particularly in Bombay so much so that even very dark girls are deep in it and office girls literally daub their cheeks and lips in paint. Their trouble is that they do not know how to use the paint well. Otherwise they will not make themselves a laughing stock of the public. So for the sake of these foolish few there is no need to condemn painting as unbecoming or immodest.

Like any other fashion painting also may make way for something new, who knows. The ill-effect of painting upon the skin is sure in itself to be a discouraging factor. But we are con-

(Continued on page 30, Col. 1.)

"A QUESTION OF TASTE"

This is one of those questions which are not capable of a straight answer. The problem more often is "where to draw the line?" Most of us must have come across some village maid, some untutored beauty, of whom we have thought and said, "She could easily put to shame the proudest 'Flame' of the city." A bit of soap and water, some oil and a little juggling with the comb, a decent saree properly worn, and the trick is done. We have also frequently come across some faded harlot, her face powdered and roughed, her lips and nails thickly painted, her elaborately shorn locks held together in an intricate tangle by scores of pins, her eyelashes carefully picked out, and most disgusting of all, her eye-brows shaven off and a thin dark pencil line substituted therefor; and we must have remarked "Ah! look at that painted child of dirt" (cf. Pope. Epistle to Arbuthnot). Between these two are various grades which we approve or disapprove according to our personal predelictions.

It is hard to arrive at a general principle capable of universal application. The only one possible is this: "Whatever sets off, or enhances the natural beauty without importing anything foreign into it is welcome." And that again is a question of taste and there is no rule in matters of taste.

Wells records that there are a million women in the United States alone with an average annual expenditure of something like £100, on beauty-shops and cosmetics. (C.f. "Work wealth and the Happiness of mankind" P. 202, 1934). There can be no two opinions on make-up being the only or chief occupation of life. The rest, as I have already said, is a matter of taste.

Personally I would not mind my wife (the only person about whose make-up it is proper for me to say a word) using some cream or other stuff to smoothen or freshen her skin: but I would record an emphatic protest against her spoiling her pretty face with paint or powder.

MENA.

A MANIA NOT WORTH CULTIVATING

I cannot at all understand the sense in ladies painting their faces and lips and putting up artificial show, although I can very well understand the usefulness of Plastic Surgery or Face Massage which improves upon the natural face and still leaves the face natural. The artificial make-ups take away, even from a naturally so-called ugly face, the beauty of the natural state, and substitutes something which seems better, but with which the mind feels dissatisfied on closer approach.

Fancy any natural flower which ordinarily does not draw your attention, and a well-made artificial rose! You would certainly like the former. Moreover, the artificial make-ups have the bad effect of trying to standardise ladies to one set of conditions, just as materials are made out to standard specifications, which means destruction of the aesthetic sense of man. Who would like to see a set of girls with the same thin-lined eye-brows, powdered faces and rosy hued lips, etc. all looking alike? Perhaps, they may to some extent satisfy one's distant vision by night and not otherwise. This is yet another interesting side of it. Powdering a dark face does not at all show it better. So, they should not take to it, and where is the need to powder a white face? Perhaps, that is why the ancients would put on only jewels to improve their look. We cannot argue they never knew this powdering or painting art. In the oldest form of dance, the Katha Kali, painting of the face is very elaborately carried out for the dancer, but nobody in every-day life took to it.

The tendency of the world today in this, as in other things, is to show what you are not. Let not our faces also have it, though our tongues do it ever so much! Face painting is a mania not worth cultivating.

LAXMI KRISHNA.

Dadar.

SHOULD WOMEN STOP PAINTING THEIR FACES?

Result Of Competition

The prize of Rs. 10, which we offered last month for the most convincing letter on the subject of the painting of their faces by women, has been awarded to Miss Katherine Lillie, the writer of the first among the letters published to-day on this page. There are a few more letters, sent by our readers, which have been found by us to be sufficiently interesting to merit publication. They will be published in our issue of Sunday next.—Ed. "B. C."

A BANEFUL LUXURY

In expressing my opinion on the complex question of. "Should women stop painting their faces" I may say, that the use of cosmetic can be traced back to very ancient origin.

In Homer's Odyssey, we are referred to the toilet of Penelope, which contains an expression, "with anointed cheeks." Similarly, in the story Jezebel, as recorded in the Old Testament Scriptures, we read that she, "painted her face." Thus, the practice of painting the face, even by the male was in vogue amongst the ancient Medes, and their King Astyages.

In the days of Nero, we find that the Roman ladies spent

(Continued on page 30, col. 3.)

DON'T BE A WRECK
HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS

Accept this Gift of Health

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Baby's Day In Lhassa

Japan, China, Russia And Britain Anxiously Await Selection Of New Dalai-Lama

History is being made in far-off lands. We hardly have made ourselves familiar with the map of Ethiopia, when the searchlight turns to Tibet. Away, away north of India, beyond those Himalayan mountains which loom enormous even at a distance of a hundred miles—as if the mountains of Kerry overshadowed Dublin—there is the land of the lamas, the roof of the world.

There, the fate of nations is being shaped, I hear in one of the strangest elections ever held. A new Dalai-Lama, head of Church and State, is being chosen, writes Roddy the Rover in the "Irish Press"

Land Of Romance

What the novelists and founders of new religions would do without Tibet, I do not know. Rider Haggard staged, in that high snowy, impenetrable mystery lands, his creepy tale of "Ayesha."

There, too, Guy Boothby (another of the old school of story writers, who used to keep our eyes goggling with their splendid mendacity), set a story of adventure in which—if I remember rightly after so long—the two heroes came so near to being frozen to death that they played chess to keep themselves warm. The mental effort saved the brains from chilling.

About forty years ago, a Russian lady named Blavatsky did well out of Tibet, too. Instead of writing novels about the unknown land, she acted them.

She gave out that certain "Masters"—old men of mystery, terribly old and horribly wise—lived up there, and had sent her messages. They were disclosing, through her to the world, their occult knowledge; they said that the new world-prophet was about to appear. Signs and wonders were coming.

Dreaming People

Lhassa, the capital of Tibet, remained an unknown city until 1905, when a British armed expedition fought its way thither. It proved to be, in truth, a strange city, largely peopled by Buddhist monks.

The Buddist religion came into Tibet from India, long ago. The Tibetans, who are akin to the Chinese, accepted the Indian creed in their own manner, and shaped their nation by it. Thousands and tens of thousands of them dwell in meditation on—what?

They have taken hanging lamps, monstrances, incense, from the Christian world, and have built up the strangest imitation of the externals of Christianity, yet all without the soul of it. They are a race hushed by music and scents, and discipline to a dream.

This Is Baby's Day

The head of this entranced people is the Dalai-Lama, who is considered to be, in every generation the same soul in a new body—the soul which first was a king and prophet in Tibet in the seventh century.

He is at once pope and emperor, and has almost divine honours. When he dies, his soul is believed to pass into a baby born at that moment somewhere in the realms of Buddha.

The last Dalai-Lama died two years ago Any baby born at the same instant may be chosen as his successor, but certain marks on the body are sought and the election usually is made from a number of promising infants.

That is Baby's Day in Lhassa.

The New Dalai-Lama

The wee fellas are spread on the palace floor. The old Dalai-Lama's insignia are laid before them, and the baby who first lays hold of the pretty things is declared to have the old man's soul in his little body.

He is taken from his mamma. She is compensated with the biggest handful of jewels that she can gather in the royal treasury, and then is sent home. Baby is taken over by the learned lamas, to be reared and educated in the Buddhist philosophy, and becomes Lala'-Lama when he comes of age.

The system though it looks chancy to us, seems to produce remarkable men. The last Dalai-Lama was a person of great ability, who contracted (I regret to say) modern ideas, and introduced the telephone, electric lighting and the motor-car to the hitherto peaceful city of Lhassa. He was a great admirer of Britain.

Who will succeed the old gentleman? More important, perhaps, is the question, what group or school of opinion among the lamas will get control of the two-year-old baby, who is being chosen one of these days?

Much hangs on the decision. If a progressive, pro-British Dalai-Lama is elected pope and emperor of Tibet, it will be well for the factories in Birmingham.

If an old-fashioned Dalai-Lama is reared, under the control of the old school, Tibet may become reunited to China, and the great Chinese Buddhist Empire may rise again, to the frustration of Japan's plans for the East.

A third possibility is that a Dalai-Lama, favourable to Russian ideas, will be chosen. This would upset Japanese, British and Indian interests.

No wonder, then that the great nations are watching anxiously the babies now crawling on the palace floor, in that queer city on the snowy roof of the world.

Miss Scratch, who had been trying to get an engagement as violinist, was at last granted an audition.

She settled down to play and continued to make awful moans and squeals on her instrument.

Finally, the tormented agent told her to stop.

"Well," she said, "what do you think of my playing? Did you not notice that beautiful 'slur' from 'G' to 'E'?"

"Madam," said the agent through clenched teeth, "it was more than a slur; it was an insult."

* * * *

"Jones's wife thinks the world of her husband."

"Does she?"

"Yes; she even believes the parrot taught him to swear."

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PAIN! You'll Get Through It

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

We have all suffered physical pain, as babies, as grown-up children, as youths, not only from appendicitis, but from intestinal disorders, the inevitable dysentery, dislocation, and you remember that ear-ache which made life miserable, and above all tooth ache, which made you doubt the existence of God. One wonders if angels have teeth! In this wide sunny world, with men on the move on pavements, and in big cities, amidst the noise of traffic, and the hooting of horns, amidst crowds in grip of gold, work, beauty, in fields in lovely farms, in villages which shyly hang on to the hills, in the way the flowers grow, pain has a small place, it is something exotic, out of the common heritage.

There is destruction going on all around, but dead flowers are not as visible, as obvious as those that grow. It is life that you see, you do not see dead butterflies, things are happening around you, children growing; nature busy, everything on the move, nothing still or mobile, this little planet itself a theatre of great activity and a stage for man's drama, moving with its Sun in its lovely path through interstellar space.

Our tooth-ache has no place in this joy of creation, and gigantic speed and motion. There is venus in the blue sky whirling round to some destined end, and Orion far away, who saw Zengiz Khan and Alexander and Napoleon, bound in some petty way by man's imagination to some human symbol. Obviously pain is not our destiny, and we know it is not. Hope takes us through it. To millions of men, pain is a memory, some dark painful hour which passed away. This day last month, this day last year, they removed your appendix, or cured that cursed head-ache. For a few days you had to starve, you had to be on diet, but at last in God's good time came the toast,

Buried alive for 119 days, Jack Loreen, who claims he is the "champion buried alive man of the world", was "disinterred" from his grave on 17th October last., none the worse for his sojourn underground. The "buried alive man" said he broke his own world's record of 65 days' underground made last year. His "grave" was located at the great highway and Balboa Street at San Francisco. Doctors who examined him said he apparently suffered no ill effects from his long underground stay. Here's how Loreen appeared, heavily bearded, as his protruded from his coffin.

or bread and butter, or something more aromatic for you to devour. Your intestines were again ready for work, and how you enjoyed and relished, and looked and smelt the first toast! All's right with the world, nature heals, God's in heaven and the loathsome griping pain of dysentry or indigestion is an accident. It will pass away.

PAIN IN ADDIS ABABA.

Out of a thousand people, passing by Flora Fountain, nine hundred and ninety are healthy, in the sense that they suffer from no physical pain at the moment. Of course, in Adis Ababa it may be different whose fault it is? Obviously it seems that you can increase or decrease pain on earth. The prehistorical animals were destroyed and suffered for lack of sufficient brain matter, and lack of capacity to adjust themselves to circumstances. Man has survived because of more adequate supply of grey matter. That grey matter is mostly responsible in eliminating pain. Napoleon and Mussolini must be exceptions. Though we are still fighting, we are progressively getting further from the cannibal stage, and pain is certainly less to-day than it was hundred years ago. With the howitzers and the bomb, hardly a mile behind the trenches, we have the most delicate instruments and anaesthetics and organized kindness to relieve pain.

We know that human history is not a story of roses and cushions, Oh, God, no! Through carnage, and massacre, through hate and blood-curdling passions, and d—d witchcraft and witch burning, and rape, and Jew-baiting, and racial and religious murders we all have emerged with some standards of truth and a vague morality, with measures and values which the whole of humanity has not yet accepted. Man is still primitive, and Sadistic, as everybody tells us. He likes woman to suffer the pangs of birth, he likes to see a smashing blow in the boxing ring, he shoots birds with gusts, he de-

"But what is your means of subsistence?"

"My hat!"

lights in sexual perversities after marriage and feels respectable, is capable of graft, third degree, and criminal torture. There are still weapons in the armoury of church and State which Cortez might have envied, there are bombs to blight cities and civilizations, and yet the vast majority of men today are certainly less tortured, less hacked to pieces, than in the previous centuries.

PECKSNIFFIAN PROPAGANDA.

Quantitatively there is more happiness, less pain. Radio, and gramophone, and education, and cheap printing, railway, and shipping are enlarging human horizons. The world is increasingly getting conscious of Abyssinia's pain-spots. A few years ago Abyssinia would have been swallowed noiselessly, swiftly, without any Pecksniffian propaganda. Pain is increasingly getting segregated, analysed put into wards, and fought in modern hospitals, triumphs of modern civilization. Pain is here brought at bay, more intensified, eliminated.

In big cities every day, we pass by hospitals and have a passing glimpse of white sheets, and white uniforms. We with our sound intestines, and healthy kidneys, unconscious of the fact, that these stone or brick edifices are battlefields where enemies of mankind are massacred by millions every minute in wards dedicated to such purposes. Here is unadulterated pain, gathered from all parts of the city, codified, numbered, put under white sheets, taken to the operating theatre, located, cut off, while your tram, or bus is going merrily along, with a healthy sweating humanity round about you. The man who was operated yesterday is still suffering. You had a peep of him through your bus window, he is suffering intense pain, but there are kind souls about him. He will most probably get through it. Think of him and be happy.

The blackmailer's accomplice had succeeded in getting the victim to fall to her, and the crook had managed to take photographs of them kissing.

Going into his victim's office, he threw a set of photographs on to the desk and said, truculently: "I've found out that you've been making love to my wife, and here are the proofs. What about it?"

The other looked admiringly through the pile of photographs. Then, turning to the blackmailer, he said: "I say, they are good. I'll have two enlargements of each, please."

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CROSSED LEGS GIVE TEST

For Disease Of Blood Vessels

Your heart and your foot move to the same rhythm when you sit with your legs crossed. This natural, almost invisible, swing of the foot has suggested to a Baltimore physician a new test for disease of the blood vessels of the legs. A preliminary report of the new test, devised by Dr. Bertram M. Bernheim of Johns Hopkins Medical School, appeared in the "Journal of the American Medical Association."

Dr. Bernheim attaches a short rod to the side of the shoe of the free leg. The pointed tip of this rod rests lightly against the revolving drum of an instrument that traces the swing of the leg. The less the swing, the more serious is the condition, according to his interpretation. The greater and more regular the swing, the better is the condition.

While Dr. Bernheim is not certain of the cause for this, he suspects that the calf muscles spread according to the amount of blood sent to them and then contract again in a rhythm.—"Science News-Letter."

£68,000 LEGACY SQUANDERED

He Had Made £3,000 In A Day At Ascot!

Fourteen years ago R. J. Tulloh-Hatchett's mother died and left him £68,000.

To-day he is penniless, out of work, reduced to sleeping often on the park benches of London.

His money was gone in seven years.

He was educated at a famous public school and went on the stage.

When his inheritance came he left the stage to settle in the country.

But he lost money on the stock exchanges. Thousands went in the ill-fated enterprises of Jimmy White, who was his friend.

He paid £3 800 for a house in Devonshire, but could not live in it for no servants would work there. The house was reputed to be haunted.

He once made £3,000 in a day at Ascot.

Battle Rages Over Infantile Paralysis Vaccine

Effectiveness Of Canadian Doctor's Discovery Is Challenged By Rockefeller Institute Doctor

The safety of one of the two infantile paralysis vaccines now in use, and the protective powers of the other were challenged by two medical authorities and defended by their developers at the American Public Health Association at Milwaukee on Oct. 8.

Within the past year about 20,000 persons, mostly children, have been vaccinated with the two substances both made from the bodies of the virus, or "agent," which causes infantile paralysis, writes the Associated Press (U. S. A.) Science Editor.

The challenges were issued on a programme arranged to bring officially before American health authorities the problems involved in testing these vaccines on a large scale on human beings. The paralysis programme was held by the laboratory section of the association, with four speakers.

Two were the authors of the vaccines, respectively Dr. John A. Kolmer of Philadelphia, and Dr. Maurice Brodie, formerly of Ottawa and Montreal and now carrying on research in New York Officially appointed to discuss their two reports were Thomas M Rivers. of the Rockefeller institute, New York, and Dr. James P Leake, one of the leading surgeons of the U. S. Public Health Service Washington.

Drs. Rivers and Leake both asserted they doubted the safety of the Kolmer vaccine. The doubts were based, they said, on the fact that eight out of about 12,000 persons vaccinated with the Kolmer substance have come down with infantile paralysis

Drs. River and Leake held these eight might have caught the disease from the vaccine. Dr. Kolmer said the circumstances, pointed strongly toward the explanation the eight had contracted the disease before being vaccinated and not from the vaccine itself

Dr. Rivers said the Brodie vaccine apparently is safe from causing infantile paralysis. But he added there was no evidence of its efficiency in preventing infantile paralysis. He said Dr Brodie ought to continue by safe methods, until the vaccine had been tried on 100,000 persons.

Dr. Kolmer's vaccine is living infantile paralysis virus, "attenuated" or partly deadened, until it should no longer be dangerous. Dr. Brodie's virus is made of virus presumably completely killed.

Both viruses are obtained from the spinal cords of monkeys having infantile paralysis. The cords are minced and the virus extracted. but by different methods.

Dr. Kolmer told the health officers in great detail how safety was arranged for in the still living virus vaccine. The monkey virus is first attenuated with sodium ricinoleate, a bacteriacide. It is further purified in glycerol for a week and finally treated with phenyl mercuric nitreated with phenyl mercuric nitrate.

The latter is designed to purify it of disease agents other than the infantile paralysis virus.

NO SEVERE REACTIONS.

Since the last named purification has been used Dr. Kolmer said, no severe reactions and no abscesses from use of the vaccine have been reported

About 700 physicians have received the vaccine for experiment. Dr. Kolmer said that from 10,000 to 12,000 persons had been vaccinated with it to date. Three doses of the vaccine are given by a hypodermic needle. The vaccination is not supposed to cure infantile paralysis once it has started.

"In human beings," he said, "no case of a person having received three doses developed infantiled paralysis to the best of our knowledge. Eight persons developed infantile paralysis after vaccination and apparently the disease had already started in them before the vaccination."

Dr. Brodie reported that about 8,000 persons have been vaccinated with the New York substance and that not one has been reported as having come down with infantile paralysis.

The Canadian said this is not necessarily taken as evidence that the vaccine prevents the disease, for it might have been due to chance. But the New York Health Department, which makes the vaccine, is now sending it out to health officers and hospitals where "controlled" experiments are promised.

In those experiments the children vaccinated will be compared with a similar group of unvaccinated children.

He explained the "antibody" blood tests which lead some physicians to conclude that the vaccine should protect humans against paralysis.

CANADIAN BOY LOSES "GANDHI" NICKNAME

Montreal Children's Hospital Patient Nearly Triples Weight In Year

Gandhi has almost tripled his weight in the past year.

But this is the story of a tiny Montreal boy who lords it over the staff of a ward in the Montreal Children's Hospital, and is not even related to the Indian nationalist leader, says the "Montreal Gazette." Brought in when two years old, he weighed 13 pounds. Now he is nearly three years old and the scales register 34 pounds when he hops on them. He was nicknamed Gandhi, but has lost the title as a result of a diet that included more bananas each day than the average child aspires to in a month.

Milk is good for young and old, doctors agree, but the mother of another mite did not know that it alone does not suffice to nourish a child at the toddling stage. This child has learned at the hospital to eat bread without assistance, and from the spoon held by the nurse she takes cereals, vegetables, soups, stewed apricots or prunes, though not all at one meal, and gets a ration of milk as well. Oh, yes, and cod liver oil three times a day. She needs lots of that and with the all-round menu ordered for her, is making an excellent recovery from anaemia and rickets. But she finds learning to eat quite a fag at her advanced age.

The hospital is a cheerful place. The small children all wear pretty blue sweaters, and Gandhi insists on showing the doctors the white ducks on the pockets of his.

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···THE CHILD TO MATURITY

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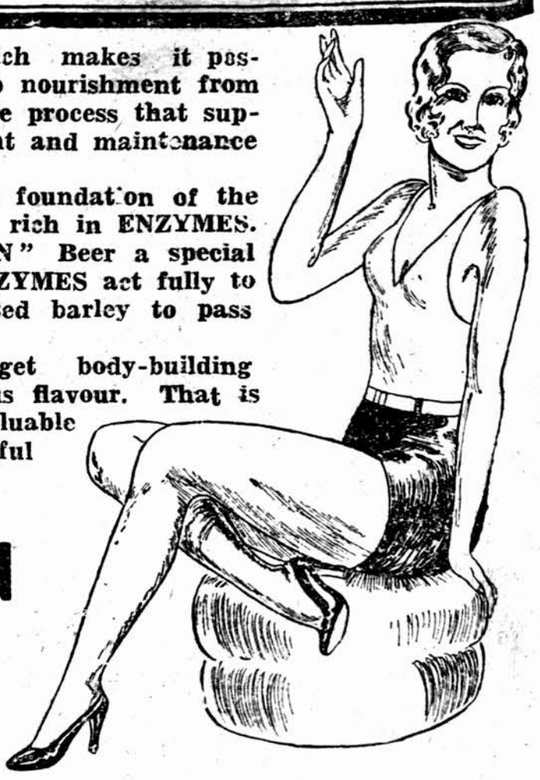

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*ENZYMES
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Should Women Stop Painting Their Faces?

(Contd. from page 25, col. 2.)

cerned only with the question whether painting is unbecoming. My answer is "no"

LUCY.

Bombay.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION

Should women stop painting their faces? Arguing that no work of the Almighty can be improved upon by any of his creatures, the reply should be positively "Yes". but here is where the tolerant spirit of the "other side of the question" comes in.

Certainly though no human agency can pretend to impart an added perfume to the violet, still where Nature has been sparing of her all-conquering beauty, poor mortals may be pardoned trying to improve upon the gifts which have been sparingly bestowed on them, since striking beauty or its equivalent—Personality—is what is most sought and appreciated. Should Eve be condemned for her little weakness in vying with her better equipped sister in the great race of life for the goods of this world?

Miss VIVANA.

Bombay.

NOT A WESTERN INNOVATION

Women in India are not yet fully in the clutches of this particular phase of Westernisation. Yet painting the face cannot be said to be a purely Western thing. Tradition in India has it, as shown in many Puranic and ancient Sanskrit passages, that the black pigment, vermilion, *Kunkum*, saffron, and the sandal wood paste and various other things with scent and colour were used for touching and beautifying the face and body by woman. I am definitely of opinion that women should not be discouraged from painting their faces. Ideal and natural beauty of human form in all its aspects is very rare and is found mostly in the poet's exaggerating imagination or in the mental flights of the Romanticist. Even a Nurjehan or a Mumtaz Begum needed a daily rose-water bath to keep her skin fresh. She did take due care to plait her hair and arrange her toilet scrupulously.

From a consideration of the human body, in its concrete biological aspects, it is impossible to discourage some artificial aids meant to augment its natural beauty even for a Miss World 1935, or Miss Europe 1936. And I maintain that painting the face is not moral or social crime. But, here, a note of warning is essential. This zeal for painting should in no way defeat its own purpose in view, nor should it add to the economic problems of an individual or a family. A painted face should not be a living and moving advertisement from some chemist's shop, for its lip sticks, face-powders, and pomatums. Only this extreme, it is, which rightly deserves discouragement.

These artificial aids sensibly and economically administered should only help to enhance what little or much natural beauty there is already in the face, and should not obsess it and be revulsive. One should not and cannot try to create a new face in the place of the old; but one can and is never in the wrong to touch and paint it so scrupulously as to make it more attractive and presentable and tolerable in society.

MRS. HEMALATA R. MANELKAR.

Coondapore.

THE "TOUCH" IS WHAT MATTERS

"Should Women Paint their Faces or Not?" That is the question. Many a poet has observed that real and enchanting beauty can be traced only in a country lass but not in a modern girl who wanders dubiously along the city streets, with her fragrant paraphernalia. But I share the opposite opinion.

Without 'touch' nothing is beauteous. For instance, the poet, who is a storehouse of ideas and ideals, depicts the things which we often see in nature, but gives them a touch which we call poetic. Hence the essence of poetry. Without that 'touch' his poetry would seem gibberish.

So also, send a country lass and a college girl to a beauty contest, and the judges will unanimously decide the prize to the college girl. It would be futile to blame the judges for their decision, because the tendency of the modern world is such, and that is what I call human interest.

You must adjust your movements according to time and nature, but blaming the majority of the world because it shares an opinion which is not yours, is somewhat ridiculous and even idiotic too. Painting for women I prefer as long as they paint themselves moderately (unlike film and drama actresses), which would not make the passer-by stare at their faces, as they would stare at a wild animal at a zoo.

C. NAGESWARA RAO.

Ellore.

INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

(Contd. from page 25, col. 4.)

much of their time in adoring their faces.

Although the use of cosmetic dates back for thousands of years, it does by no means prove its wisdom. When women paint their faces, they create an atmosphere of unusual attraction, thereby they appear more like 'make-up' stage actresses or painted dolls, than mere women of society.

Nearly all women who have been noted for their great beauty, and whose charms have lasted beyond the ordinary period, have never been known to use powder, or artificial bloom of any kind. Face powders and cosmetics fill up the pores of the skin, the free passage of which is most essential to its healthy condition, and consequently to its beauty. The delicate tissue of the article requires the invisible unctuous moisture that Nature exhales. This is destroyed by application of paints and powders and premature wrinkles are sooner or later the result. In a number of instances, eruptions on the face have been directly traceable to some of the toilet powders and cosmetics sold in shops.

As this is a baneful luxury, revolting against Nature, all who value their priceless health and beauty should never use them.

JOHN D. PEREIRA.

Santa Cruz, Ilhas, Goa.

SHEER MADNESS

To-day, one is sorely grieved to find the fair-sex freely indulging in the use of cosmetics. Our young 'belles' should fully bear in mind that a mere blind imitation of Western fashions and habits is nothing but foppery and frivolity and a costly luxury. It is regrettable to see the fair sex lavishly spending after rouge, lipstick, powder and puff. It is nothing but sheer madness thus to spend lakhs of rupees yearly upon a trifling, unprofitable and undesirable luxury which India at present can ill afford to indulge in. Painted lips, powdered cheeks and arched eyebrows, instead of adding in any way to the charm of women, only detract what little charm they possess. It is after all a painted show.

The daughters of Eve should never think for a moment that these artificial means can ever beautify them, enhance their natural charm and conduce to ideal beauty and perfection.

The Eastern ideal of beauty is, and in fitness of things must be, different from the Western ideal. No one who is an admirer of Eastern culture would like to see his house converted into a Hollywood studio, which is the home of novelties where fashions crop up anew and form the craze of the day. Considered scientifically too, face painting is unhealthy and injurious, needs no encouragement and deserves to be strongly condemned.

Lastly would I appeal to my sisters not to fritter away their time, energy and money thus, but to reserve these for some future use.

'Beauty unadorned is adorned the most' is an adage of no mean significance and I wish our Indian ladies live and act up to it.

T. G. BHARPURE.

Broach.

WHAT'S A WOMAN —BEAUTY OR CHARACTER?

Every lass strives to look more attractive than perhaps Nature intended her to be. There is that universal tendency to shine in make-up. The individual's aesthetic discernment is often pleasingly revealed in these attempts and this we men do appreciate. But a woman would be carrying things to an undesirable excess if she took a fancy to paint her face, to mask the index of her mind! So offensive it is to good taste, so grossly artificial! It dulls the natural expression of her face, it betrays a lack of refinement and modesty. Does it mean that these lasses fall to attain that natural glow to expression of health and vitality?

Thus putting a premium on artificiality, it tends to make them ignore the vital importance of diet, exercise and clean habits as aids to beauty. This at least must mean a retrograde step in social advancement.

The garish-looking, sophisticated type may attract a man; but it cannot hold him. For, remember, the paint masks a defect or makes up for it but man likes to see women in their true colours(!) in their simple, natural, aspect. It appeals to his taste, it commands his respect for the cultural value of simplicity—that respect which would go a long way in ensuring marital harmony in many an otherwise happy home.

Lastly it may be said that whatever adds to the charm of a girl is not 'colour' or even that rare gift of beauty but grace, good temper and intelligence all combined to adorn a face "unnatural".

It is time, women realised the superiority of this charm which is more than skin-deep!

"PISCES".

Cannanore.

PROVIDENCE, INDEED!

Girls who paint their faces are not, in any way, indulging in a sin. The care of faces taken by modern women is essential and science has duly helped them in this.

Too-much paint, too-much rouge, or too-much lipstick, results in the loss of harmony and proportion in beauty. In the streets, the "painted dolls" attract great attention, but this attention is not that of admiration or adoration but of disgust and scorn. Why is it so? Well, she is a "Radical" in the "painted" world, and goes into extremes.

The Modern Woman, who is simple and frugal in the use of paints and cosmetics, presents a picture of natural womanhood improved upon by slight wanting touches, and almost reaching the perfection of ideal aesthetic beauty.

In his speech to the "beautiful lasses of Cumberland," the clergyman was expecting too much of sacrifice from a modern girl. Either he is a primitive man, whom Nature has misplaced in our advanced modern era which has its own civilisation, or he is a modern man retracing his footsteps back to primitive times. If he belongs to the former category, then he is dangerous, and still more dangerous if he belongs to the latter. To-day he has said: "I am thankful that I can get back to Cumberland, where the girls leave their faces as God made them, and are content with eyebrows of the same number that Providence provided." To-morrow, he might say: "I am thankful that I can get back to Cumberland, where the girls leave their clothes behind them as God has wished them to do, and are content with the hair on the head and the nails on the fingers of the same length and number that Providence provided."

PADMAKANT T. TALWAR.

Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

Bombay & Madras.

The March Of Science

"LARYNGOPHONES"

Telephoning From Throat

The Ericsson Telephone Concern has recently introduced two interesting telephone novelties. One is a submarine buoy telephone which enables submarines unable to come to the surface to communicate with possible rescuers. The other is a laryngophone, which gets in impulses from the larynx of the speaker, so that he can speak with great noise near him.

The laryngophone is used in place of the ordinary instrument in places such as engine-rooms or aeroplanes, where the speaker is surrounded by such noise that his voice in the microphone would be drowned. The membrane of the laryngophone is held or fastened against the larynx of the speaker, and it is the vibrations of the larynx whch are tiransmitted to the heaver and reproduced as speech. It is of such small size that it may be worn inside the collar.

The buoy telephone consists of a telephone instrument attached to a buoy with connection to instruments in different parts of the submarine. If the submarine is sunk the buoy is released and rises to the surface. It has a flashing light which calls attention to its presence on the waters. In the cover of the buoy is a telephone by which rescuers can communicate with the unprisoned crew. The submarine buoy has been adopted by the Swedish navy.—"Manchester Guardian."

COOKING IN ALUMINIUM QUITE SAFE

Housewives need have no fear of using aluminium cooking utensils.

This is the conclusion drawn from a report, by Dr. G. W. Monier-Williams, Chemical Analyst to to the Ministry of Health, which shows that, while aluminium salts are harmful in food, there is no convincing evidence that aluminium cooking vessels are harmful.

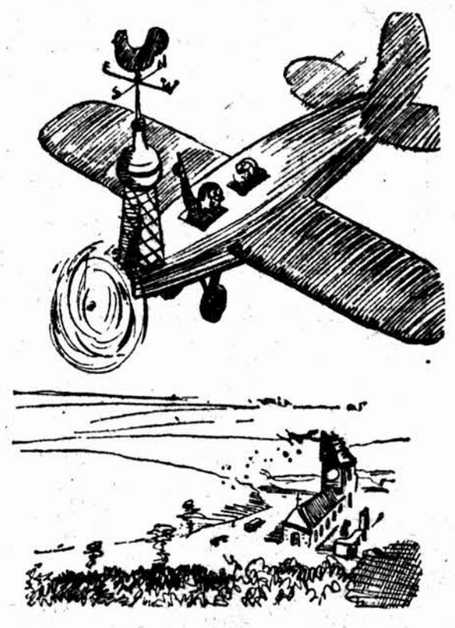
A reservation is made in certain cases, where physicians and patients are firmly of opinion that aluminium has been a cause of illness and that benefit has resulted where it has been given up.

It is possible, it is stated, that such cases are due to a genuine idiosyncrasy or sensistiveness to aluminium on the part of such people, similar to idiosyncrasies in connection with fish, milk, and so on.

"Common sense must be used in cooking in aluminium," continues the report. "Strong alkaline materials such as soda will attack it, as also will strong acids; but the pure metal seems to be remarkably resistant to corrosion by acid foods.

"In general the amount taken up by foods in this way is far less than the amount which would be introduced into bread by the use of alum baking powder.

"It is rare now to find alum added intentionally to food, but in some countries alum baking powders are still widely used, and there are indications that attempts are being made to revive their sale in this country."



"Look, did we have that chicken mascot when we started?"

FABRICS FROM DOGS' HAIR

One of the novelties to be seen at the Home Arts and Industries Sale at Somerset House, London, is a collection of cosy-looking fabrics woven from the hair of dogs. An owner may now say proudly: "My dog and I are wearing the same clothes."

The dogs are not shorn to produce this pleasant result. Their combings will yield enough hair to produce many yards of cloth. One woman, for instance, the owner of three French poodles, had a coat and skirt of soft, brown cloth made out of their hair. That took eleven yards of cloth, thirty inches in width. A piece of wider cloth nine yards in length made from the hair of three bob-tailed old English sheepdogs supplied their master with a suit and an extra pair of trousers.

Samoyeds and Chows are profitably combed, and the Peke, if it cannot supply yards of dress material, can pride itself on the tawny scarf worn by its slave. The dog hair is usually mixed with a certain proportion of wool, but some of the thickest fabrics were "pure dog."—"Manchester Guardian."

6d. WIRELESS

What must be the cheapest wireless set in existence has been made by a Dewsbury man who is out of work.

He has constructed a set in a match-box. Electric bell coils are used to receive the Regional and National programmes. Boot eyelets are used as terminals.

The whole set cost six pence.

WONDER BABIES

The youngest child ever to broadcast is twenty-month Carol Rowe, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. K. W. Rowe of Creston, Iowa. She has a vocabulary of 600 words—485 more than that of the average of her age. Her choicest phrases are "Mae West, come up and see me some time; Nasty Man; Dixie Lee; hippopotamus; here comes cookie; nuts, nerts, goofy and potty."

Periodically, prodigies are loosed upon a startled world. Four-year-old Phillipa Duke Schuyler, a Negro girl, preceded Carol. She could play a Mozart minuet on the piano, recite Swinburne, identify the parts of a skeleton, and spell the word, "pneumonoultramiroscopicsillicovolcanoriosis" one of the longest in the language. Another smart youngster was a Jewish boy, Albert Lohr, also aged four, of Boston. He could play on the piano, even when blindfolded, 200 classical tunes, though he had never had a single lesson. He could not write or read. Two-year-old Jimmy Read, of Philadelphia, could play any selection on a professional jazz drum outfit.

He relinquished his tonsils and traded in several wornout glands.

He golfed, but never more than 18 holes.

He never smoked, drank, or lost his temper.

He did his daily dozen daily

He got at least eight hours sleep each night.

The funeral will be held next Wednesday. He is survived by 18 specialists, four health institutes six gymnasiums, and numerous manufacturers of health foods and antiseptics.

He had forgotten about trains at grade crossings.—Traffic Tidings.

Wall Calendars For 1936.

LARGE 15" x 20" SIZE

TWELVE MONTHLY SHEETS

READILY SELLING AT 4 ANNAS each.

Postage 2 Annas Extra

WHOLESALE TRADE RATES

25	COPIES	FOR	Rs. 5.
50	"	"	" 9.
100	"	"	" 15.
250	"	"	" 35.
500	"	"	" 62-8.
1000	"	"	" 120.

FREE DELIVERY

At any Railway Station in India open for through booking.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS ALL OVER INDIA MAY SEND FOR

SAMPLE FREE.

THE ASIAN RESEARCH INST.

11K, Connaught Road, POONA.

WANTED PHOTOGRAPHS

We invite from the readers of the "Chronicle," photographs of the activities of children at home, in the School or out-of-doors, and shall be glad to award a prize of Rs. five for the best selected one, and also small prizes for the others in order of their merit.

The decision of our "Judge" shall be final, and Dada reserves the right to publish any photographs received for the competition.

They should be sent within a fortnight, accompanied by a short description, full address of the sender and postage stamps, in case they are required to be returned if rejected.

This competition is open to all, and no entry fees or coupons are to be enclosed with the photographs, which must be sent properly packed to the following address directly:—

Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay.

CUT PARTS COMPETITION

Rs. 500	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Ist Prize	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200

In this competition there are two series of pictures one marked A, B, C and the other numbered 1, 2, 3. Each picture in the series on the right is a cut out part from one of the pictures marked A, B, C in the series on the left.

You have to find out to what pictures the cut out parts respectively belong. For instance the part shown in illustration one, belongs to the picture "J" on the left. You, therefore, enter No. 1 against "J" in the coupon.

Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon in respect of other pictures and submit your entries before 11th December, 1935, observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under: —

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 11 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

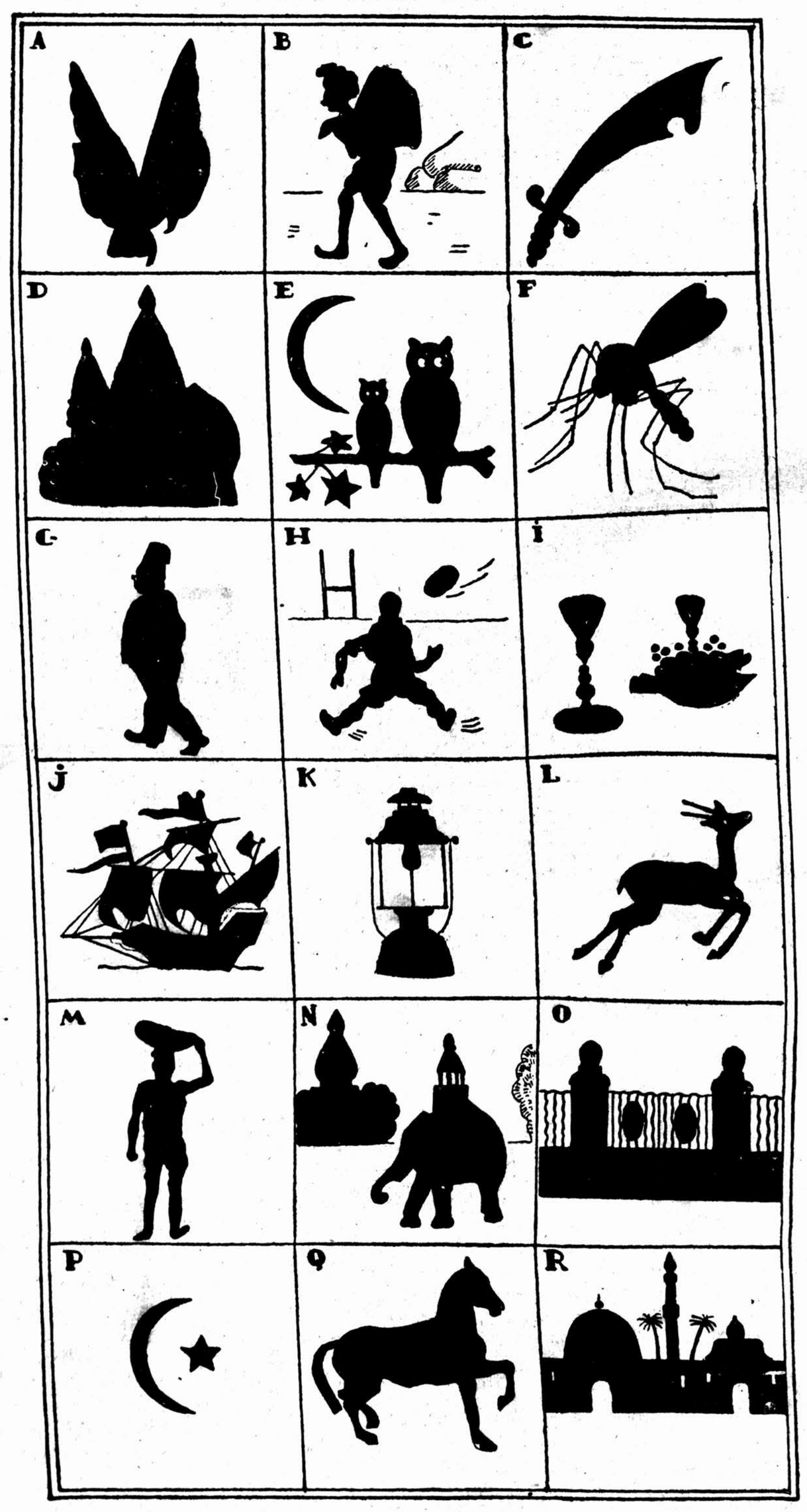
(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 11th December the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.



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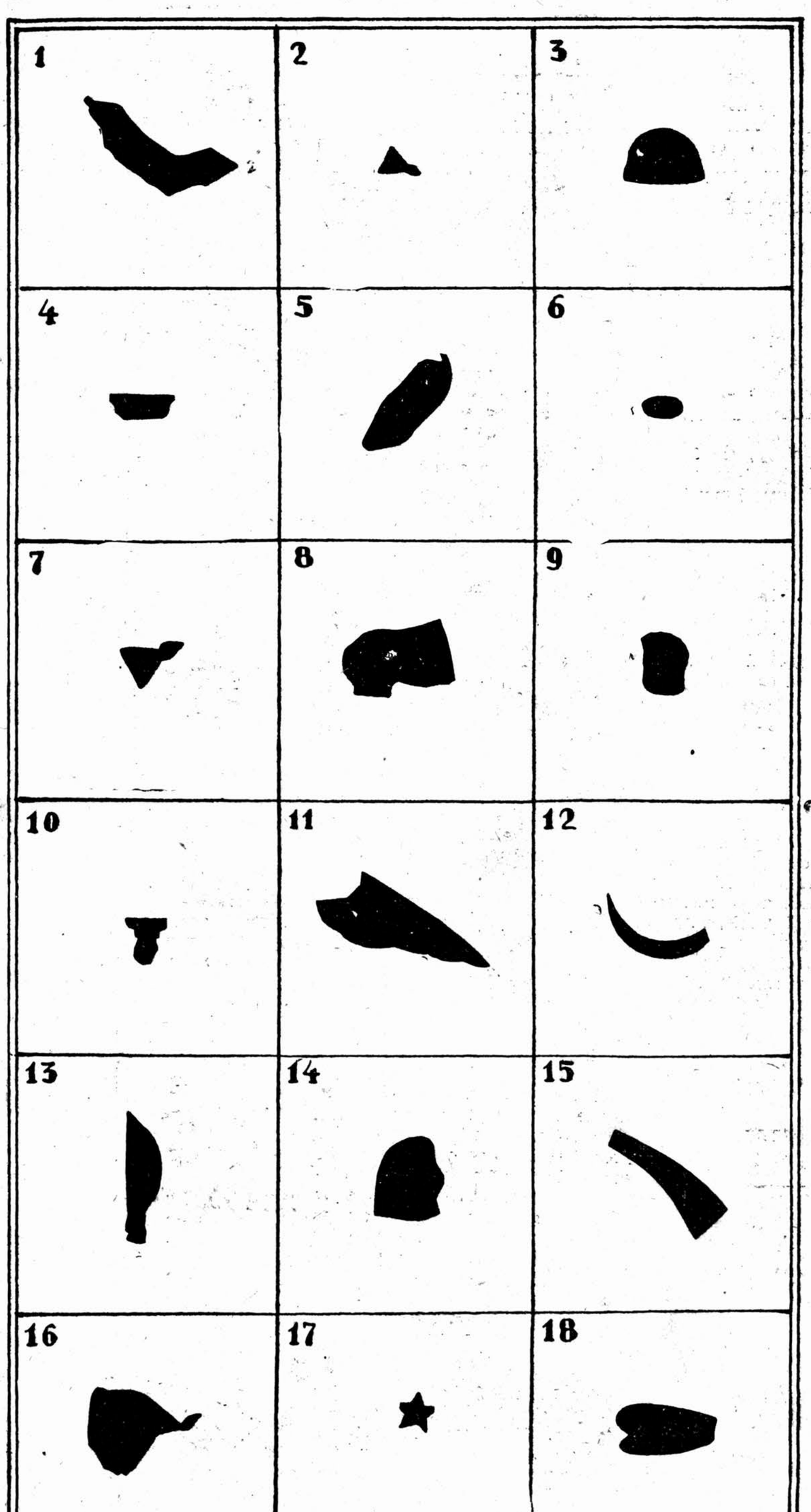

(Continued from opposite page)

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition, the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 22nd December 1935.

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	
B	
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Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write Name and Address in block letters.

Closing Date 11th December 1935

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

To-day as you all will be reading this, the Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari Children will be preparing to celebrate their Sixth Anniversary. You know, Karachi Centre is our oldest branch of the All-India Children's Association. Who knows the children who joined it when the Association was first started have never been going there any more!

After all six years have passed away. The Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari was started in 1929. And what must not have happened during these six years? Some of those "children" might be in the colleges, some of them are now engrossed in their business and the work-a-day life. And some, alas! must have passed away too..... a few died at Quetta during the last terrible earthquake.

LET US BE AT KARACHI.

Well, as life means these things they must happen, indeed..... And if those old groups of children have left the Association, the new ones have filled in their places.—And the "Bari" as always is full-fledged: Their activities, on the contrary, have expanded. Besides the usual Sunday meetings and occasional excursions, they have now regular training classes at Karachi.

This evening these small children will be staging a Variety Performance..... Let us also try to meet them on this auspicious occasion, when the old members and the new ones, the old workers and the new ones will all assemble together in one hall, for once only during the year. True, we cannot meet them physically—we can meet them through our thoughts any way..... Indeed my heart will be there far away at Karachi to-night—with a begging bowl craving blessings from the children assembled there, to work, and work more, and yet more for their cause.....

Child-Flower in the midst of Daffodils.

PUNCH AND PERSONALITY.

(By Esther Hull Doolittle).

"Mother, may I stay at home from school to-day? Please Mother!" Tears shone in the dreamy blue eyes of Martin Hopkins, Junior, aged six, as he dallied with his oatmeal in the Hopkins' sunny breakfast room.

"Of course not! The idea!" Young Mrs. Hopkins, in crisp pink gingham, placed two squares of buttered toast on her son's plate with an air of finality. "Daddy went to school every day when he was a little boy. Don't you want to grow to be a smart man like Daddy? You like school, don't you Martin?"

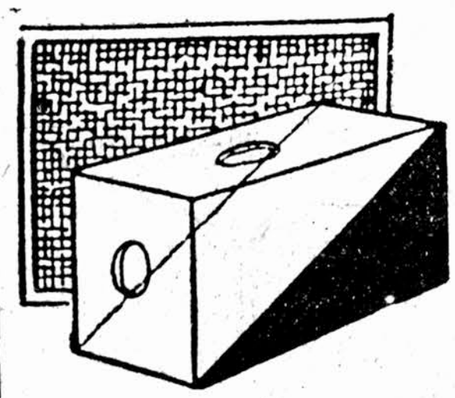
Vigorous head shakings from Martin caused a doubtful pause in Sally Hopkins' efficient domesticity.

"Paul likes school," she remonstrated. "His mother says he's learned lots of songs and makes all kinds of pretty things to bring home. You wouldn't let Paul get ahead of you, would you son?"

Martin, Junior, gulped down a spoonful of very hot cereal, crammed some toast into his mouth and with no other sign of the inarticulate rebellion in his soul, trudged off to school.

What kind of a world was it anyway, where everybody else did smart things while he could only sit in an agony of self-consciousness and hope to be overlooked? Revolt, unexpressed, and misunderstood even by himself, surged over the small boy many time during those first weeks of the fall term. Unhappiness manifested itself in bad temper, sulking and tears, accompanied in turn by punishment, scoldings and coaxings. Then one day, presto! all was changed. Grandma Hopkins came for a visit.

FOR THE DETECTIVE.



To make his amusing toy, get a cardboard box and cut two circular holes in it as you see in the little sketch.

Next you fasten a piece of looking glass from the front bottom corner to the back top corner, and all is complete.

To use it you tuck the box under your arm with the front hole facing behind you, and when you gaze down through the top hole you will be able to see all that is going on behind you.

That night, in the friendliness of the front porch, with Martin, Junior, safely tucked in bed. Sally and Martin, Senior, unburdened their troubled hearts to Grandma, concerning their son's woeful "lack of punch and personality." Grandma didn't say much, just rocked and smiled faintly to herself, but somehow, the worried parents felt comforted by her understanding silence.

Next morning the sun shone in a cloudless blue sky, and sparkles of frost lay on the grass. Grandma bestirred herself early and awakened her grandson, and very soon they were walking together in the brown woods nearby. They returned with such appetites for breakfast that even the thought of the dreaded school was less distressing. Moreover, hadn't they found in a sheltered fence corner the bluest blue gentians for Miss Price to put in the yellow bowl in the sunny first-grade window? Martin could hardly wait to see his teacher's face when she would notice them, and he ran all the way for fear they might wilt.

Miss Price rose to the occasion without showing that it was an occasion. Martin was praised for keen-sightedness, and later the flowers were used for a painting lesson. Martin felt useful and important. There was a healthy glow of self-respect beneath the small blouse. It was fun, after all, to be noticed sometimes. Next day he triumphantly presented trailing, orange-berried bittersweet.

Grandma stayed ten days and during that time Martin acquired in school a reputation for being the sharpest-eyed, best nature-informed child in the class. He ask-

You have heard story of the Six Blind Men of Indostan and the Elephant: This picture of six blind children "seeing" the tamest animal is sure to remind you of it.

CHILDREN'S OWN PAPER

It has been decided to bring out "Pushpa," the Children's Own Paper, an illustrated monthly in English for all boys and girls in India and abroad.

Shrimati Hansa Mehta will be its Chief Editor. Bro. Shewak Bhojraj, Organiser of the All-India Children's Association, and Miss Premlata Mehta will also be on the Editorial Board. Besides, help of many leading writers has been obtained.

The journal will contain all such matters as have been appearing in our official Corner of the Sunday "Chronicle"—viz., stories, songs, games, tricks, handicrafts, photos, drawings, comics, etc., etc. There will be eight art plates in each number and almost every page of the issue will contain one picture at least.

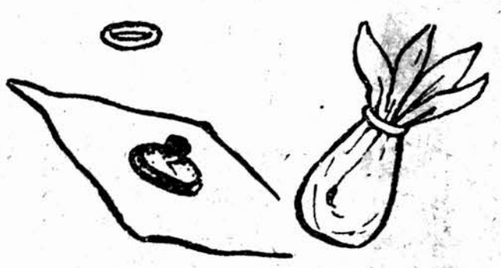
The first issue will be out on 1st January, 1936, and its specimen copy may be obtained by sending six-pice stamps to the following address:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—Bombay.

HANDKERCHIEF AND WATCH TRICK.

Place a watch in the exact centre of a handkerchief. Push the four corners of the handkerchief through a curtain ring and ask two of your friends to hold the four corners of the handkerchief.

Point out the fact that the watch is much larger than the ring, and, therefore, it seems impossible to remove the watch from the handkerchief.



Then show your ability of sleight of hand. Take another handkerchief and cover the hands, ring, watch and handkerchief. Then reach beneath the second handkerchief and extract the watch.

This trick is quite simple. The picture shows you how a side border of the handkerchief is pulled down through the ring. This makes an opening through which you can remove the watch, without your friends being any the wiser.

DID YOU GUESS RIGHT?

To which sailor, do you think, the Parrot belongs? Just start at the arrow in front of the Parrot and trace along the wiggly line until you come to a sailor: Here is the owner!

ed innumerable question of grown-ups concerning his treasures brought in from woods, streams and fields. He and Grandma studied birds and insects from books they found in the public library of the town. After she went, Martin continued his studies with the help of the delighted Sally and Martin, Senior.

Soon it was quite common for Martin to stand before his classmates and tell about his "finds" and his experiences. Gradually, his self-confidence was built up. The world of capable, competent beings that Sally, in her zeal to make a strong "he man" of her son, had set before him so diligently, lost its terrors. The unassertive, retiring child had found a place for himself, all because Grandma, from her vantage point of experience, had been able to assist in providing an entering wedge, whereby her grandson might work his way into the scheme of things and earn the respect and admiration of his fellows.

* * * *

AMUSING TRICKS AND CATCHES

Open an empty matchbox, showing about half an inch of the tray, and fix three matches between the hidden edge of the tray and the top part of the cover. Do not close the box, otherwise these matches will fall into the tray. Of course, this "secret" preparation must take place out of sight of your audience. Now place three matches in the tray and show the trick in the following manner:—

Take up the matchbox, partly open, and let your friends see that there are three matches in the box. Turn these matches on to the edge of the table, and, while talking, sweep them on to the floor. Suddenly, find the matches have gone, and show your friends the empty box.

Make a few magic passes with one hand over the box. Close the box and the three hidden matches will fall inside. Open the matchbox and reveal the three matches.

A Clever Catch

Here is a good catch for your party. Take a sheet of newspaper into the room and ask two of your chums if they can stand on the paper at the same time (not back to back) without seeing each other. They must have their eyes open and must not be blindfolded.

The trick sounds impossible, but you can show them how it is done in the following way:

Go outside the room, close the door, and place the paper under the door. Ask one friend to stand on one side of the door, and the other to stand on the other side. Though your friends cannot see each other, they will be standing on the paper.

The Vanishing Stick

For this trick you will require a round stick not longer than eight inches. Take a sheet of paper, place the stick along the top edge, and with both hands proceed to roll it up. Each time you give the paper a twist, draw one hand a little towards your sleeve. By this movement you will cause the stick to go up your sleeve without your friends seeing.

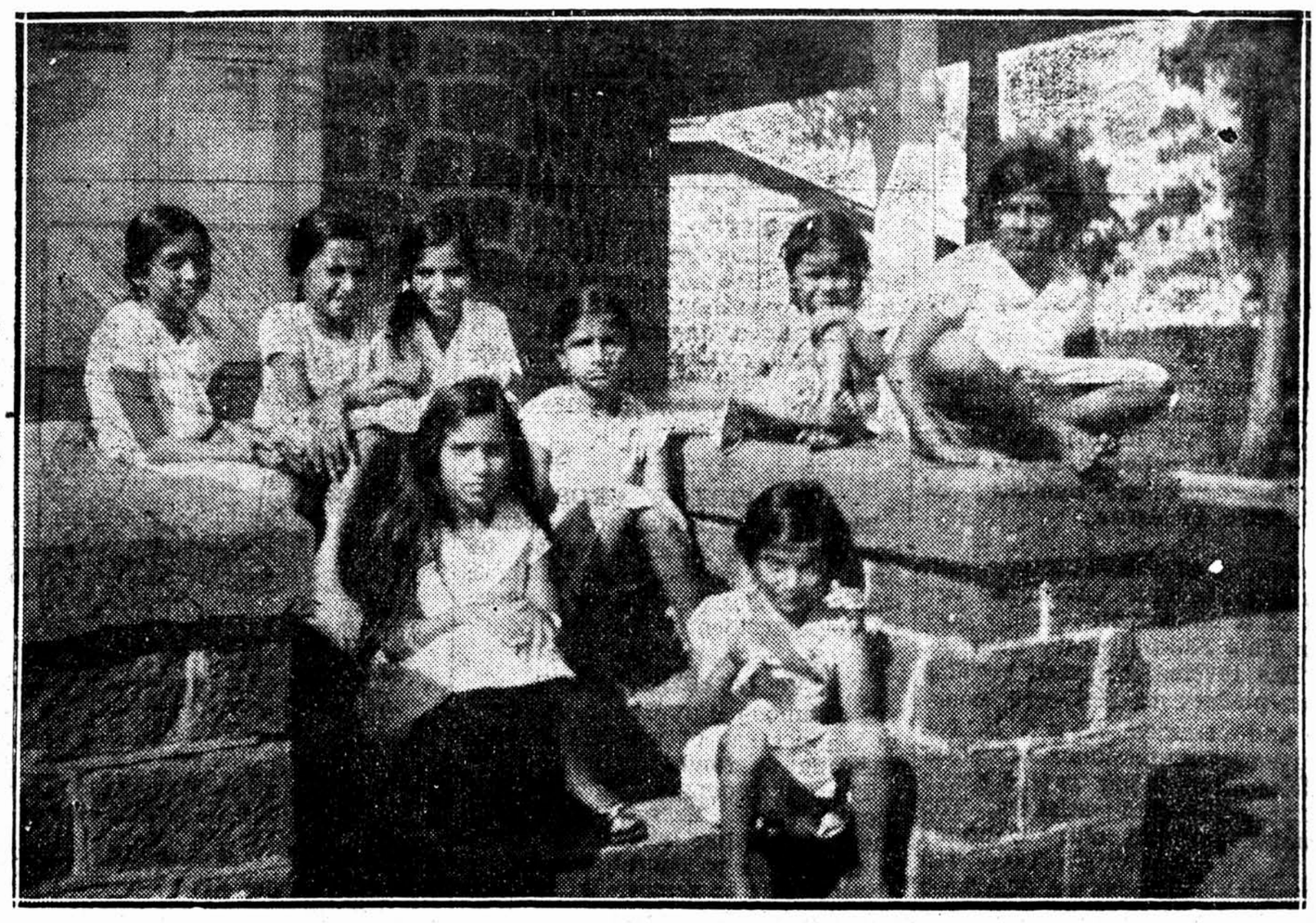
Then hand the paper to one of your friends to unroll.

While the eyes of your friends are upon him, slip the stick down your sleeve and into your pocket.

Your friends will be very surprised as the paper is unrolled to find that the stick has disappeared. Finally, bring the stick out of your pocket.

Great Fun

It is great fun catching your chums, isn't it? You really must try this one.



CHILDREN'S GROUP AT NASIK.

Ask your little friend if he can write the word "picnic" with one "i." When he says that it cannot be done just shut one eye and write the word yourself. You have written it with one "eye," haven't you?

* * * *

PRIZE WINNERS

The following are the prize-winners in competitions held on the occasion of Divali:—

Section I:—Sisters Kusumavati and Rohini, and Brothers G. Rajan and A. Kassim.

Section II:—Sisters Anila and Rosa, and Brothers Prabhulal and Vinayak.

Section III:—Sisters Kapila and Tarabehn, and Brothers Narsingh and Udhavlal.

In the group competition of 3rd November, prizes have been awarded to:—

Sisters Sumati and Prema, and Brothers Girjashankar and Fernandes

REPLIES

Sis. Saroja A. Doodbhate: You should not send entries for two competitions, please.

Bro. Madhukar (Bombay 14): We shall be very glad to receive from you tricks, jokes, experiments, etc.. etc., for publication.

Sis. K. D. Kapadia (Dadar): Glad to know you are taking interest in the Children's Corner We shall be happy to have you enlisted in the Association.

Bro. B. S. Mohite (Jalgaon): Sorry to learn you were sick. I hope you are quite well by now. Your pictures and articles will appear one by one.

Bro. M. Madhavan!—Your article has been held over this time for want of space; it will surely appear in these columns next Sunday.

DON'T YOU TELL HER OUR SECRET, PLEASE!

At the Secondhand Book Stall: "This is disgraceful! Somebody has bought the novel that I read every day."

Bombay Children's Chorus

B—O—M—B—A—Y—
Shout, Shout, Shout:
Hurray, Hur—ray!
We are the girls,
We are the boys,
Better every day ...
Bom-Bom-Bom-bay !

Sis. Kusumavati (Dadar): We shall be very much pleased to see you at Khar. The Children's meetings are held every Sunday at the Laxmi Nagar, 10th Road. Come straight from the Station, on the 1st Road, then turn on the right of Station, on the 1st Road, then turn on the right of the 1st Street after the Post Office. It is very easy to find the place: Anybody at the Station would guide you.

Enrolment forms have been sent to those who asked for them and enclosed nine pies stamps, and not to those who never sent any stamps for the postage.

Prizes also have been despatched to one and all, and we shall be glad and grateful to know from children that they have received them.

* * * *

JOINED THE ASSOCIATION?

Have you or have you not got yourself enrolled in the Children's Association?

Children up to 12 years can become Members by paying four annas only.

Boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become Companions by paying eight annas only.

These fees are to be paid once for all. Those above 16 years willing to help the Association can also become Associates.

Elders too can join as Patrons and help the children's cause as best as they can.

Please write for full particulars and the enrolement forms, enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage, and mentioning your age.

Send all communications directly to the following address:—

Dada—"Gulistan",
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

News From Far & Near

"STOP THIS KILLING!"

200,000 Safety Posters For Autoist

Vivid posters—200,000 of them—for the windshields of the city's automobiles will be distributed by the New York police in a city-wide drive to reduce the number of automobile accidents.

The front of the poster will show a policeman holding the form of a child with the plea "Stop This Killing! Drive Carefully". The reverse will read "This driver pledges to use care, courtesy and common sense." In co-operation, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles Harnett has waived a rule against windshield stickers. The Commissioner was also informed the F. W. Woolworth Co., will print safety cartoons on 30,000,000 school note books that it sells.

* * * *

"LAWRENCE OF ARABIA"

nel T. E. Lawrence ("Lawrence of

The reasons why the late Colo-Arabia") joined the R.A.F. were disclosed by one of his friends, Mr. S. L. Lucas, a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, at an exhibition on "Fascism and War" at Cambridge. After the strain, the horror, and the responsibility of the war years, he said, Colonel Lawrence wanted someone to tell him what to do—when to get up, when to dress, when to eat, and when to go to bed.

* * * *

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD HOWLED DOWN

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary for the Colonies, was howled down by a crowd numbering 800 at Langold, near Worksop, where miners have been on srike for several weeks. He was refused a hearing, although he faced the crowd for over an hour. They greeted him with shouts of "Traitor!" and sang the "Red Flag".

He said to a reporter, "These meetings give the impression that the mass are opposed to the National Government. This is not true."

HE FINED HIMSELF

Conscientious Mr. M. Ryder, of Frinton-on-Sea, twice rode through Cambridge without lights; each time he fined himself 7s. 6d., the usual tariff, sent it to borough treasury. The watch committee, overcome, have sent the 15s. to the police poor-box.

* * * *

THE YELLOW CROSS

The Police President of Berlin has ordered a yellow cross to be fixed on the wind-screens of those who drive dangerously or cause frequent accidents.

* * * *

CAT GUARDS GRAVE

A fishmonger at Rehau, Bavaria, hod a pet cat of which he was passionately fond.

The fishmonger died seven months ago. Every day since then the cat has lain on the grave from sunrise to sunset, resisting all attempts to remove it.

* * * *

DOG-PARKING

A metal stand, with rows of stalls and hooks, has been set up in one of Berlin's busiest streets. It is for the convenience of dog owners, who can "park" their pets in one of the stalls while they are shopping.

* * * *

BOMB MONUMENT STOLEN

Part of the anti-bombing monument at Woodford Green Essex, has been stolen.

It was unveiled two weeks ago.

On the night of its unveiling somebody threw creosote over it.

Now the stone bomb has been removed from the pedestal.

The monument's inscription reads:

"To those who, at the League of Nations in 1932, upheld the divine right to use bombing planes."

The sculptor is Mr. Eric Benfield, of Essex.

"You see it is a nice airy room with a fine view over the downs."

"Good! But the view must not enter into the price—I am short-sighted."

EVERYBODY CRIED AT THIS JOKE

The company was at dinner.

It was a Japanese party in London. Many well-known airmen, including Lieutenant Cathcart Jones and Lord Sempill, were present. Prince Yamamoto, a rich young Young Japanese, was the host.

The guests had removed their shoes and sat down, cross legged, on cushions on the floor. Eastern foods were served and eaten with chop-sticks.

Suddenly a greenish yellow cloud filled the room. The gnests started coughing and sneezing, their eyes streaming.

It was tear gas.

One of the guests said to "Sunday Express" representative, "My eyes still smart, although hours have elapsed since the party.

"I quite failed to see the joke."

MORMON DEFENDS POLYGAMY

Cult Leader Upholds His Accused Followers

John Y. Barlow, spiritual leader of the Short Creek cult, defended the belief in polygamy which caused three of his associates to be held for jury trial on charges, says an "Arizona" Correspondent.

"We are believers in the true, first Mormonism," Mr. Barlow said. "We are directed to enter the new covenants of marriage, meaning the acceptance of a plurality of wives and the propagation of families, in the doctrine of the church.

"It is a God-given law, and we believe the power and the glory of the spirit in the hereafter depends upon the obedience of man to the law of God."

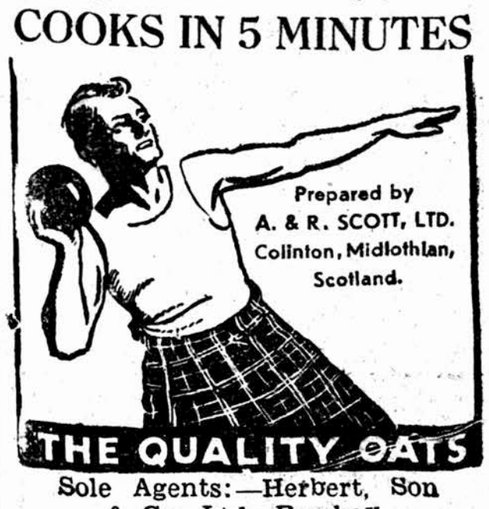
I. C. Spencer, Silvia Allred and Price Johnson, the three accused, were ordered tried after a preliminary hearing.

Howard Rourke, a relief investigator, testified that Spencer admitted he was "living in polygamy with Silvia Allred."

Jim's a demon for Scott's Porage Oats at breakfast

The lad who enjoys a nourishing daily breakfast of Scott's Porage Oats is laying up a fund of strength and vitality. Be sure it is Scott's Porage Oats—the Quality Oats—Scotland's best.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES



Sole Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

FIRST HOSPITAL IN FRENCH AFRICA

European Scholar Relates Experiences

One of the world's most distinguished scholars, his face burnt by 20 years of equatorial sun, told a crowded audience at the Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W., how he is devoting his life "to the repayment of part of the debt the white races owe to the black."

He is Dr. Albert Schweitzer, who, while still a young man, conquered the intellectual and musical worlds of Europe and America; he is a doctor of philosophy, a doctor of theology and a doctor of medicine.

He gave up all to go out to French Equatorial Africa in an attempt to stamp out native diseases and also diseases acquired from European settlers.

He told us how he helped in the building of his hospital at Lambarene, which now has 10 doctors and nurses and can take 300 patients.

It took some time to get the natives used to the hospital idea. At first they used to disappear in the night with the mosquito nets

"And in Africa a patient rarely comes alone," said Dr. Schweitzer, "he usually has one or two relatives or friends, who just squat down outside the hospital waiting for him to be cured."

With money subscribed from England, Dr. Schweizer has now built a separate ward for the insane, "Generally their insanity is the result of sleeping-sickness," he explained, "so we are often able to effect a complete cure.

"Before the hospital was built, dangerous madmen were just bound hand and foot and thrown into the river, or taken into the forest to die."

The Salt Of Wisdom From All Shores

No. 10—Senorita's Smiles

(BY HUCHESHWAR G. MUDGAL, M.A. (Columbia.)

The counsel of a woman is not worth much, but he who does not take it is worth nothing.

A flow of words is no proof of wisdom.

Where there is much love there are usually but few freedoms.

It is the other peoples' burdens that kill the ass.

There is nothing that costs less than civility.

Do what your master bids you and sit down with him at the table.

He who sings frightens away his ills.

What is good is never too abundant.

While one is gaining anything one is losing nothing.

Whether the pitcher strikes the stone or stone the pitcher!

When the head aches all the members feel it.

Draw strength from weakness.

We are equals when we are asleep.

He who gives quickly gives twice.

The fool knows more in his own house than the wise man in another's.

He who covers thee discovers thee.

The devil lurks behind the cross.

The best foundation in the world is money.

The darts of Love are blunted by the modesty of maidens.

When God sends the dawn he sends it for all.

Better a daughter ill married than well kept. (as a mistress).

A coward's fear may make a coward valiant.

There is no more harm in the village than is dreamt of.

The fault of the ass should not be laid on the pack-saddle.

The corpse of the Pope takes no more ground than that of sacristan.

Sweet is the love of one's country.

Nobody is born learned; even bishops are made of men.

Where there is music there can be no harm.

The lance never blunted the pen, nor the pen the lance.

A deluge of words, and not a drop of sense.

There can be no true pleasantry without discretion.

PALMISTRY IN DAILY LIFE

exaggerated myst'cal ideas, it is almost certain that he has cultivated a taste for the supernatural and the occult science.

"In such cases you should show your sympathy with this line of study, and, for a little while humour his hobby in that direction".

If the fingers happen to be very pointed your man has a disposition to lie, a continuous affection of manners and a deceptive appearance of effussive kindness."

"Follow suit and be short, and especially if the nails are gnawed the person is nervous, easily angered, fond of criticising and of discussing endlessly the smallest matters. For him nothing is done well that is not done by him"

"Such cases are difficult. You should not fight too hard, better give way. Show yourself to be satisfied. Just possible you may appease his restless fancy that feeds on other peoples' hopes."

If the fingers are square you are in the presence of a truthful and intelligent nature.

"In such cases you should fall in line and be sincere, clear in your statements and concise".

"Such fingers denote a spirit of fairplay. Therefore you should represent your claims bound on reality or appearing to be, in such a way that they may not be coming in the way of a better man."

"Such fingers also denote a spirit of order and correct reasoning. You should explain what you have quickly, distinctly and to the point. Your arguments must be logical."

If the fingers are spatulate you are in the presence of a mind in love with independence in its widest meaning.

"You win his favour if you talk against abuses and speak in favour of reforms as if you were a true radical".

Spatulate fingers also are the characteristics of a love of door sports, extensive travelling and untiring activity.

"You can with courage speak of athletics, football, even the race track and boxing ring. You must show yourself to be a man not

(Continued from page 22)

knowing weariness, neither in sports or in business."

Very spatulate fingers are possessed by Atheists and probably socialist or Anarchist.

"If you have to win his favour show yourself a still more of an Athiest, a Socialist or an Anarchist".

If the second finger is particularly spatulate then you should think that the man is of morbid disposition.

"You should explain to him in subdued tone that you have suffered a good deal by the life's hard struggle and had so many bitter experiences of existence.

If the first joint (the upper joint), of each finger is visibly knotted you are in the presence of a man endowed with a philosophic mind.

"You should win his favour fearlessly with profound reasoning in every way."

If the second joint, the one between the middle phalanx and the lower phalanx, of each finger is markedly knotted then you are in the presence of a man who is to a certain degree orderly and having all business details at his fingers' end.

"This is the occasion when you should show that you know every thing in business with faculty of arranging every thing systematically."

People with such fingers are very careful in their dress and very regular in their habits.

"Therefore it is wise to appear before such men properly dressed making your outward appearance like that of a man he requires". If the fingers happen to be very long then you are before a man who has a mania for details in everything. It is almost certain that he has invented something exceptional, is sure to examine you from head to foot and note every defect in your dress or your appearance.

"It is expected that you will interview such people well prepared for such examination because of the fact that such people have fancy to favour only such people who have their outward characteristic as their own."

If the man whom you interview has short fingers then he is a man who only grasps general features and does not like full details and all red-tape business.

"In such cases you may be carelessly dressed but you must put your requests quickly and clearly. Do not enter into discussion with him else you will surely displease him."

If his fingers are smooth, that is, without any knots at the joints, he is a subject to be easily impressed and be able to understand your wishes even half expressed.

"You should speak to him rapidly allowing him to interrupt you. You may be sure that he has understood your request before you have finished your explanation."

LOVE OF GOOD LIVING.

If the inside base of the fingers where they are attached to the palm is fat you are in the presence of a man who has a love of good living and who is selfish.

"In such cases you should talk to him about all the good time you have had and propose to have some in future. Offer him the best cigar you can afford, and if possible entertain him at an exquisite dinner, impress upon him that you are a man of the world and a jolly fellow."

Should you particularly note that the third finger is smooth as well as spatulate at the tip you should consider yourself in the presence of a man who is fond of the beautiful of the nature and the art.

"To such people you should talk painting, sculpture, music or literature according to the circumstances to which you may be accommodated after a few words have been exchanged."

If the third finger of the man you interview is equal to his second finger you should be sure beyond the shadow of any doubt that you are in the presence of a man with gambling propensity. He is sure to be fond of taking risks in business and undertaking adventurous enterprises into dangerous countries.

"You should talk to such people about some poker games, by the by, telling him, at a suitable opportunity, about some millionairy-maker enterprise which may require some investment. You can be sure to please him by such talks and also you must be prepared to hear such talks from him with sympathy."

It so happens some times that the man whom you interview opens his hands thus giving you an opportunity to inspect the root of his thumb, which is in Palmistry called the "Mount of Venus". If it happens to be well-developed and bulging a little but not too much than you should consider yourself in the presence of a man who is habitually kind in his disposition and inclined to help.

"In such case you should also show him that you also have a benevolent disposition towards your brothers."

CONSTITUTIONAL LAZINESS

While shaking hands, if you find your friend's hand rather hard you should consider yourself in the presence of a man of action and if it happen to be hot at the same time then he is sure to be a man of feverish activity.

If his hand happen to be very hot and yielding then he is a man of constitutional laziness, and in such a case you should be careful about the following warning.

You should never entrust your secrets to such lazy fellows though they may show a deal of sympathy towards you. Such people are selfish and soon after you have left his room entertaining high hopes, he will never think about you for a second, and you should never depend upon his assurances. He will not take the slightest step to help you.

Last but not the least if you happen to meet a man with characterless fingers, twisted and with very short nails, and thumb like a club you should consider him to be dangerous acquaintance, and sooner you are out of his presence the better it is.

The above observations are not haphazard. They are the result of try.

ON THE ROUTE TO INDIA

sand of the 118,000 odd inhabitants of the Dodecanese Islands are Greek by race, language and religion, they were under Turkish rule from the sixteenth century until the early twentieth century. Turkish rule for a long time was not for them as oppressive as it has been for other Greeks elsewhere. Justice was administered by mixed Turkish and Greek tribunals. In their local affairs the islanders were allowed a good deal of self-government.

Then in 1908 came the Young Turk Revolution. The Young Turks, more nationalistic and much less tolerant than the older kind, reduced the autonomous privileges of the Dodecanesians, made Turkish the official language, and introduced conscription. By the time the Italian-Turkish war came in 1911, the Dodecanesians were thoroughly discontented with Ottoman rule.

They were liberated from it by Italy, who, victorious in the Italian-Turkish War, took the Dodecanese as part of the spoils. Britain, according to Giolitti, thereupon "made it clearly understood that, even at the cost of war, she would not permit any of the Aegean Islands to remain in the possession of a Great Power"; and by the first Treaty of Lausanne, in 1912, Italy promised to evacuate the Dodecanese "immediately after" the Turks evacuated Tripolitania and Cyrenaica.

But before this promise could be fufilled there came the Balkan

(Continued from page 12)

Wars—as a result of which, the Dodecanese would undoubtedly have been captured by the Greek Fleet had they still been Turkish, instead of Italian—and after the Balkan Wars the Great War.

A Pawn In Allies' Game

During the Great War the Dodecanese and their unfortunate inhabitants became a pawn in the games of the Allies. The Treaty of London, the secret agreement which brought Italy into the War (and which is part of the foundation for present Italian claims in Abyssinia), in 1915, gave Italy "entire sovereignty" over the Dodecanese and promised her some Turkish territory in Anatolia. In 1919, however, Tittoni, then Italian Foreign Minister, concluded with M. Venizelos a convention by which Italy was to cede the Dodecanese to Greece provided that she obtained satisfaction for her aspirations in Asia Minor.

The complicated diplomatic manoeuvres which followed the mutually contradictory Treaty of London and Tittoni-Venizelos agreement were finally ended in 1923—M. Venizelos having meantime fallen and the Greek Army having been beaten in Asia Minor—by the second Treaty of Lonsanne, in which Turkey renounced "in favour of Italy all her rights and titles to the occupied islands."

Greece still contests the Italian claim to the Dodecanese, on both ethnic and juridical grounds. So do the Greek inhabitants of the Dodecanese. In 1911 they had welcomed the Italians as liberators, relying on the declaration of General Ameglio that they would be given autonomy. Since 1924, when a resurgence of Italian nationalism came with Fascist rule, they have been in a continual state of suppressed, and a periodical state of open revolt.

Partly, this revolt is due to Greek nationalism, a sentiment which flourishes even under the milder British rule in nearby Cyprus. Still more, it is the inevitable reflection of Fascist totalitarianism. Italian officials administer the islands; judges are Italian; school inspectors are Italian; Italian is a compulsory subject of instruction in the schools. An attempt has been made to sever the last remaining link with Greece that the Greek Orthodox Church provides. The Metropolitan of Rhodes was banished in 1921, and only allowed to return, three years later, after he had promised to attempt the establishment of an autocephalous Dodecanesian Church.

Hellenism Persists

In spite of persecution—the extent of which it is as impossible to determine in the Dodecanese as in any other country under dictatorship—the Hellenism of the islanders persists.

Many emigrate to Greece and to the United States. Many more are sailors in Greek or British ships. But these emigrants keep alive the political and cultural institutions suppressed at home. So long as Italy lasts, however—and particularly so long as Fascism lasts—there is little likelihood of her relinquishing her control of the islands. Once they were a place climatically, culturally, and historically suitable for the absorption of some small part of Italy's surplus population. Now they are an important Italian military base.

The exact nature of Italian military works in the Dodecanese is as impossible to estimate as the exact extent of Fascist tyranny. But it is certain that on Rhodes the Italians have made more great buildings and roads than the economy of the island would justify; in the capital of the island a market of reinforced concrete which would accommodate several batteries of artillery; and on the neighbouring island of Leros naval and air works.

Because of the fact that the Dodecanese are so close to the Anatolian coast, and because of Signor Mussolini's frequent hints at Italian expansion in Asia Minor, it was once thought that the ultimate intended use of the Dodecanese was a starting-point for another Italian attack upon Turkey. That is not the use to which they are being put at the moment. But it is still a potential use which should not be forgotten.

NEON SIGNS

II---Birth And Progress Of The Luminous Tubes

(By Nagesh D. Banavaliker, L.E.E.)

The knowledge about "Luminous Discharge Tubes" and the basis on which the progress was made dates back about 250 years ago when Mr. Picard, a Frenchman, wrote on luminous effects in space of a barometer, in the year 1671. Later, in the year 1709, Hawksbee, an Englishman gave a lecture on strange effects produced when matter is finely divided in vacna. In 1740 Abbe Nollet, a French Scientist, produced an electric egg—an egg shaped vessel evacuated and charged with frictional electric static charge. In 1795 Morgan terminated a series of experiments and declared that there existed some relation between the pressure or degree of vacuum produced and the nature of discharge. Later on the work of Hittery, Bodstein and Miller were instrumental in discovering the various laws underlying the origin of striac from the cathode and the radiation stream from the anode.

Numerous Discoveries

In 1880 Crooks discovered the dark space around cathode and Faraday also discovered the dark space characteristic of discharge tube. It was only in the year 1893 that the discharge tube was considered as a possible illuminant. Moore at this time set himself up to experiment in the direction of artificial electric illumination and it was after eleven years of patient experimental work that he carried out a complete installation in Newark, New Jersey, in the year 1904. To carry out this installation 180 ft. of glass tubing was used and this was charged by a high voltage transformer. The gas used in the tube was carbon-dioxide, and the glow was of whitish pink colour. When the gas used is nitrogen, the glow is of golden colour, In this tube, as heat increased, pressure fell due to chemical action between gas the material of the electrode. In the year 1910 Moore Tubes were used in England for lighting factories and offices. With the advent of Rayleigh, Ramsay and Traverse the problem of gas was overcome. Carbon-dioxide nitrogeon and hydrogen were found practicable and with the discovery of fractional distillation of air the above mentioned three men made it possible to extract the inert gases like Neon, Argon, Helium, Krypton and Xenon. Fleming introduced neon to the service of Radio. Bulbs filled with neon are used now as oscillation detectors and also used to measure the wave-length of oscillations.

Two Classes Of Tubes

Generally speaking, there are two classes of tubes—(i) cold cathode tubes, and (ii) Hot cathode tubes. Cold cathode tubes are Neon tubes used for advertising and general display work. This tube has small brilliance, but is eminently suited, for its purpose in that the source of light—the tube itself—is actually the sign or message which it is desired to convey. In the case of cold cathode tubes, there is a certain relationship between the area of the cathode and the current passed, which is a factor determining the life of the tube. The chief drawback in this kind of tube is the high voltage required to operate the tube and the solution this problem lies in the provision of a tube which will pass heavy currents with small electrodes. The method employed is to heat the cathode to such a temperature that it will emit electrons when small voltage is required to strike it. This is the method followed in the manufacture of Hot cathode tubes, the method of heating being either direct or indirect in the case of direct heating, electrodes consisting of spiras of wire similar to normal filament, the connected across heating supply; and in the case of indirect heating spirals of wire are kept in close proximity to the electrodes. Various gases and vapours are used for the Hot Cathode Tubes for general lighting purposes. Amongst them Neon, Halium, Mercury, Sodium and Magnesium may be mentioned. Sodium tubes as far as efficiency is concerned give 60 to 70 lumens per watt against 15 lumens per watt of a tungsten filament lamp.

Luminous Discharge Tubes

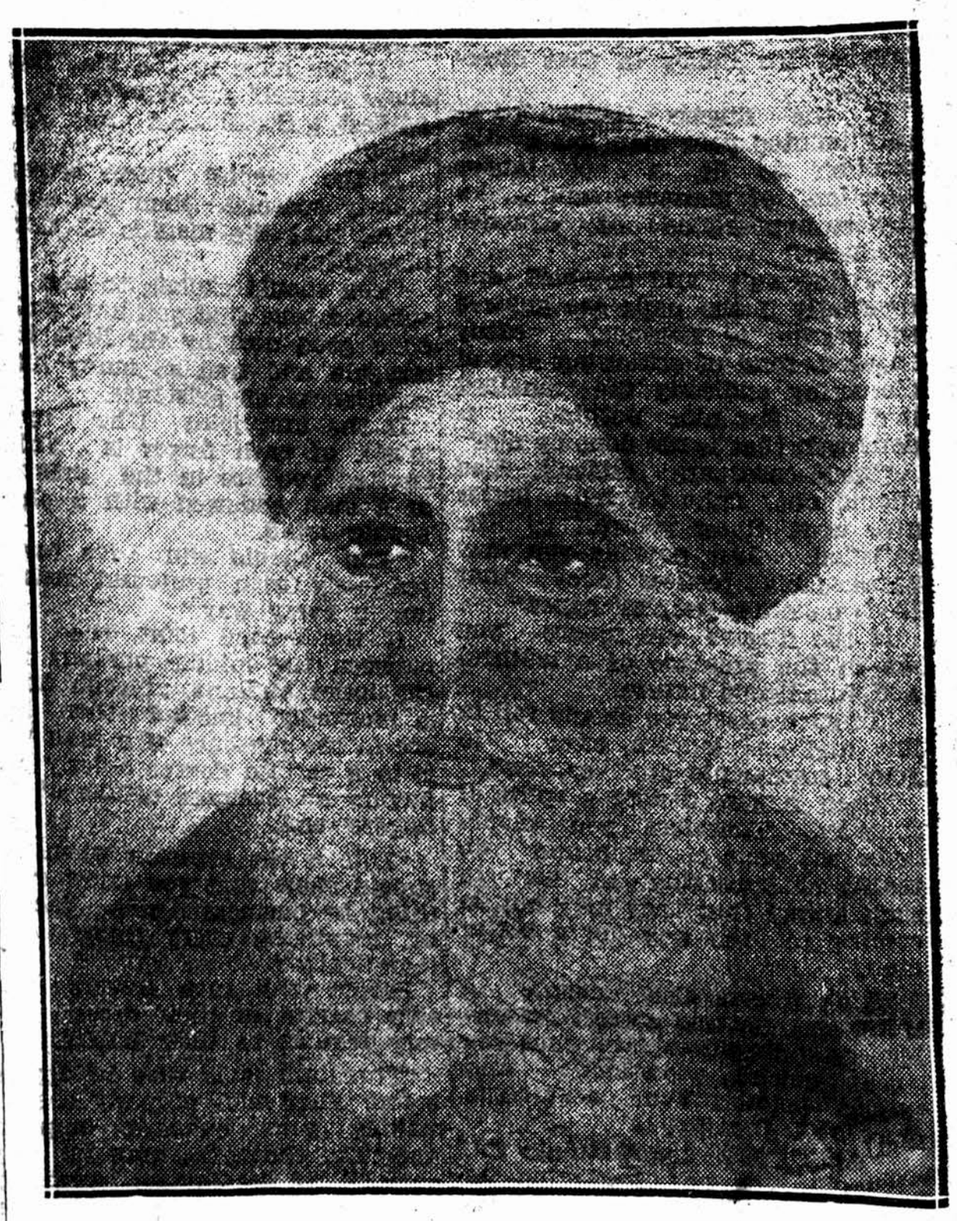
The field of Luminous Discharge Tubes can be said to be unlimited, they being used in various branches of science and industry. Small negative blow tubes or lamps and positive column tubes having two classes (i) cold cathode tube (ii) hot cathode tubes mainly form the classes of discharge tubes. Tubes used for Talkies for sound recording have variations in the area of cathodes covered by glow causing variations of input current from the amplifier.

Osram Company Introduced

Osglim Lamps filled with a mixture of Neon and Helium, which were used as indicators, pilot lights and for other purposes. First, there was the Osglim Bee-Hive Lamp of the size of house-hold bulb. It is used for nursery lights, pilot lights for Radio and for general testing purposes. The chief advantage of this lamp is its very low power consumption, though it is used for 24 hours. It has got electrodes in the form of a spiral of wire and a flat plate.

A second series of Osglim Lamps, having electrodes in the form of letters or numbers, when used in an inverted position, render a very striking display hence, most effective for advertisement.

The General Electric Company has introduced a sound recording apparatus which gives a very intense and highly activic light obtained from a Neon-Helium mixture and a positive column inside the tube.



Shri Guru Nanak, Founder of Sikhism. (From a sketch by Syt. Tej Rajendra Singh).

Golden Puff
BISCUITS
Fine, fresh and flaky
MADE FROM GOLDEN MATURED WHEAT
PEEK FREAN'S
Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

For Sure and Safe
BIRTH CONTROL
The New Oxygen CONTRACEPTIVE
Price Rs. 1/8 per tube
CONTRAFANT
For fresh supply & Complete Literature write to:
ANGLO-GERMAN DRUG CO., 12, RAMPART ROW FORT, BOMBAY

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"If you arrived home late one night and had only one match, had a fire to light, gas to light, and a cigarette to light, which would you light first?"

"The match."

* * * *

Manager: "Why do you hold your pen in the ink so long?"

Office Boy (who has applied for an increase of wages): "To cool the nib, sir."

* * * *

"You'll be round to-night, Bob?" said Daisy.

"Rather! But, I say, you might tick off that ugly-looking fellow who drives your car and works in the garden; he always gives me a nasty look when he sees me."

"Oh, don't worry," replied Daisy, airly. "That's only father."

* * * *

He determined to pass his favourite tavern on his way home. As he approached it he became somewhat shaky, but, after plucking up courage, he passed it. Then, after going about fifty yards he turned, and said to himself: "Well done, Pat, me boy. Come back and I'll treat ye."

* * * *

"To what do you attribute your remarkable health?"

"Well," replied the very old gentleman, "I reckon I got a good start on most people by bein' born before germs was discovered, thereby havin' less to worry about."

* * * *

Three Welshmen in an inn were praising a glass of beer.

First: "Best glass of beer; I never tasted no better."

Second: "So did I, neither."

Third: "Neither did I, too."

* * * *

A school inspector visiting a school, said: "Now, children, who loves all men?"

The question was hardly put before a little girl answered: "All women."

* * * *

"Why are you taking this course, Mr. Brown?"

"Er—well, because I am very fond of the subject. It gives me a new insight into the problems which—er —I'm called upon to meet in every life. It has been an inspiration to me."

Professor: "Very good. Now, Mr. Smith, you tell one."

* * * *

A certain bishop prides himself on saying the tactful thing to every person he meets, and by reason of his office he seldom finds his remarks questioned.

"So strange I should run up against you," he said to a woman acquaintance, "because I was chatting only a few minutes ago with your two children."

"But," said the woman, "I have no children."

Are you sure?" he asked, earnestly.

* * * *

The insurance office was rung up by a very excited woman.

"I want to insure my house." she said. "Can I do it over the 'phone?"

"I'm afraid not. Perhaps we'd better send a man along."

"I've got to do it immediately, I tell you," came the frantic voice. "The place is on fire!"

* * * *

An East-end alien and his girl were barred at the door of a West-end night club. The attendant explained that he couldn't enter because he was not in evening clothes. But the other failed to understand.

Pointing to a sign on the door, which read: "Only Those in Evening Dress Admitted," the attendant thundered: "Can't you read?"

"Certinkly," replied the East-ender, indignantly; "who's smoking?"

Customer: "Why, Mr.——, you grow dearer and dearer?"
Mr.——: "SSh: Here comes the wife!"

"And did you have a local anaesthetic for your tooth?"

"Oh, no, I went up to town."

* * * *

"But I thought you did. What do you do for a living, then?"

"I drive the horse that pulls the milk cart. sir."

* * * *

Donovan was asked whether his twins did not make an awful noise at nights.

"Well." he said, "not so bad, not so bad; you see, one makes such a din that you can't hear the other."

* * * *

"Me father and a man named Dooley have been fighting for twenty years, but now they've stopped."

"Why Did they bury the hatchet?"

"No: they buried Dooley."

* * * *

"Jimmy, I wish you'd learn better table manners, you're a regular little pig at the table."

Deep silence on Jimmy's part. So father, in order to impress him more, added: "I say, Jimmy, do you know what a pig is?"

"Yes, sir," replied Jimmy meekly, "It's a hog's little boy."

* * * *

A man who ridiculed the idea of there being any difficulty in preaching was afforded an opportunity to deliver a sermon in a chapel.

He took for his text, "Remember Lot's wife." Pulpit fright must have seized him, for on giving out the text he hesitated and gave it out again. Still he could not go on. Even a third time he uttered it, and the difficulty still remained.

Then he said: "This is the first time I've had anything to do with another man's wife, and it'll be the last."

* * * *

A young barrister was asked to defend a tramp who was accused of stealing a watch. The barrister pleaded with all the ardour at his command, drawing a pathetic picture with such convincing energy that at the close of the argument the jury found the prisoner "Not guilty."

The tramp drew himself up and, tears streaming down his face, said to the barrister, :"Sir, I've never heard such a grand plea. I've not cried since I was a child. I've no money with which to reward you, but." drawing a package from the depths of his ragged clothes. "here's that watch; take it and welcome."

The clergyman congratulated a young woman on her regular attendance at Evenson.

"Yes," she replied; "you see, me 'usband don't like me goin' out o' nights . . . . so I just comes to spite 'im, like."

* * * *

Three elders of a Glasgow kirk were discussing the merits of their minister's sermons.

"He's wonderful," said the senior. "I mind him preachin' three sairmons frae one text."

"But that's naething tae auld Thomas," said another. "I mind him preaching six sairmons frae the shortest text in the Book."

"Oh," said the third man, puffing slowly and thoughtfully at his pipe, "that's naething tae ma wife. She's been preachin' at me for twenty years fra nae text at a'."

The Infant Cowboy throws his first lassoo.

A man somewhat under the influence of good fellowship attempted to pass through the revolving door of a restaurant. Each time he entered he made the complete round and found himself in the street again. After several unsuccessful attempts he sat down on the pavement to work things out.

A moment later a young man came along and went in. The door went round and a young woman came out.

The inebriate was puzzled.

"What gets me," he remarked. "is what the devil he did with his clothes."

A man had been dining with his wife in a restaurant, and when his bill was brought to him he remarked to the waiter:—

"Waiter, one item is wrong here. We didn't have three plates of soup. We only had two!"

"Pardon me, sir," replied the waiter, "you forget the plate I spilled over the lady's dress!"

* * * *

Abe faced his prospective father-in-law boldly and asked for Rosie's hand.

"Young man," demanded the father, "tell me the truth; why do you want to marry my daughter? Is it for her own sake or to pay off your debts?"

"Well," replied Abe, "suppose you pay off my debts first and then wait and see."

* * * *

Two small boys [illegible] the shop windows [illegible] Christmas. [illegible] butcher shop and [illegible] number of hams hanging [illegible] a large holly branch. "Look," said, "look at them 'ams [illegible]."

"'ams don't grow.

"Well, that's all you know about it," said the first scornfully. "Ain't you never 'eard of a ambush?"

* * * *

The country station-master did not wear a uniform, and one day when a train came in he stood at the platform gate to take the passengers' tickets. A pretty girl approached him, and when he held out his hand for her ticket she seized it, gave it a tight squeeze, and followed by giving him a hearty kiss.

The station-master was surprised, but managed to say: "That's all very well, miss. but I want your ticket."

"Oh," replied the girl, blushing furiously, "aren't you Uncle John?"

* * * *

A Bishop was being patronized by a millionaire.

"I never go to church, bishop," the millionaire said. "Perhaps you've noticed that?"

"Yes, I have noticed it," said the bishop, gravely.

"Well, the reason I don't go to church is that there are so many hypocrites there."

"Oh, don't let that keep you away," said the bishop, smiling. "There's always room for one more, you know."

* * * *

Jenkins married, and in due course his wife presented him with a son and heir. His friends flocked round to tender their congratulations and, incidentally, taste Bill's beer.

Jones was on his way to the house when he met Brown returning.

"Where are you off to?" asked the latter.

"Oh, I'm just going round to see Bill and wish him luck with that youngster of his."

"Then you're too late."

"What? Surely nothin's happened to it?"

"No, the youngster's all right, but the barrel's empty."

* * * *

A man and his wife were staying at a hotel, when the man developed a bad cold. His wife went downstairs for a mustard plaster, and on returning quietly entered the dimly-lit bedroom and quickly put the plaster on the man's chest.

Then she went down again, this time for a hot drink. When she returned her husband asked her where the plaster was. In a moment she realized she must have entered a similar-looking bedroom on another floor, and placed the plaster on the chest of a sleeping stranger.

The Space-Raiders

(Continued From Page 9)

fools see it." The request would be complied with.

By now the hoverer and the Light had passed over Corsica, just to the north of Ajaccio. George found time for a comment —"Napoleon Bonaparte's birthplace—he staged a few stunts in his time, did Bonaparte—but I wonder what he would have said to this one!"

Duke had ordered the two Spanish air fleets to make for Benavento with all speed. Suddenly the hoverer, speeding ahead, found itself in the Light beam. For a split-second the interior of the hoverer was filled with the ghastly pallor of the Light, then they had flashed out again into darkness.

George cut out three of the rocket-propulsion tubes and slowed the hoverer.

"What happened?" asked Duke.

"The Light is slowing its pace," said George. "We overshot it."

"They must have sighted the lights at Benovento!" broke in the professor. "Thank God! They'll be going to stop!"

"I'll take the hoverer up a bit," said George. "Let's see if we can spot the lights, too." He drove the machine in a steep vertical climb, well clear of the Green Light, to a "seiling" of about seven miles up. The great Light reached down and above, still moving towards Spain but at a considerably reduced speed. A few seconds later the men in the hoverer sighted the gleam of light that was Benavento.

"Down with her!" commanded the professor. "I'll take over again! George, you and Biggs stand by the rocket tubes! We'll be there in a few minutes!"

Down on a long slant went the hoverer, speeding ahead of the Light. Duke's radio was crackling instructions to the Spanish fleets.

The gleam of light on the ground resolved itself into a myriad of flickering pin-points. Benavento was doing its bit to help stop the Light!

Over the province of Catalonia, across Aragon and the tip of Navarre, over Old Castile came the Light, rapidly drawing nearer.

Obeying orders, the machines of the two Spanish air squadrons had converged upon the town and were flying in independent formation, circling until the action-call should come through.

Nearer and nearer came the Green Light. At last it stopped, on the outskirts of Benavento.

Colin Duke radio'd the order. "Madrid and Barcelona fleets join in a circle—fly in circle formation round the light, first converging in horseshoe formation and linking up step formation for barrage fire —airplanes carrying steel nets detach and circle independently to await signal."

Below, the crowds in the streets heard the deep diapason of the aerial fleets as they spend to take up allotted positions. The watchers could not see the machines, but they gave them a cheer, those gallant little moths spinning round that mighty Light shaft.

"Fly slow!" ordered Duke, giving the speed. "Fleet spread out into a wider circle! Keep formation—and stand by!"

The professor sent the hoverer up and away from the fleet. Three miles up he kept it stationary, his delicate sound-detecting apparatus straining to catch the vibration of any machine which might be descending the Light.

Minutes passed. Still the hoverer waited, now and then slightly shifting position, its stabilising propellors whirling lazily above the hull.

At last the sound-detector caught something—a thin hum, the merest whisper of sound. The raiders were coming down the great green beam!

"There they go!" said George, his eyes gleaming.

"Inform the fleet, captain," said Professor Longdon, quietly.

Duke flashed the warning signal. Then the hoverer dropped in pursuit. Down . . . down . . . down . . .

When the detector showed the descending machine to be near the ground, the professor turned his head to Duke, and nodded.

The signal went to the circling airplanes—"Action stations! Net-carrying machines ready!"

A pause. The professor crouched at the control board, his eyes glancing from this dial to that. Then he nodded again.

As Duke gave the order—"Barrage fire! Carry on!"—into the Green Light went the hoverer, and, with all rocket-tubes discharging at full power, shot vertically up the beam!

Faintly to the four men in the hoverer came the sullen bark of gun-fire, heard for a second or two, then gone as they climbed at top speed. If all was going well, a roof of spitting death had cut off the raiding party from the spaceship. Their own immediate task was to reach the parent ship of the raiders.

"Kay must be still on board—probably unable to escape!" said Colin Duke.

The professor nodded. "We must try to get on board the ship ourselves. Biggs and I can manage the hoverer, if you and Anstey—"

George and Colin glanced at each other.

"We'll go," they said, simultaneously.

PERIL—FIFTEEN MILES UP

Faster and faster sped the hoverer in its tremendous vertical dash. The needle of the altitude register was racing round the lit dial like a thing gone mad. The registered smashed at thirteen miles up, but still the little craft hurtled on.

All Professor Longdon's energy was concentrated on keeping the hoverer inside the light beam, which had begun to narrow. The Green Light had strengthened to a fierce, deep hue, as they drew near its source.

"Nearly fifteen miles up, I judge!" said George. At the commencement of the dash he had turned to the switches of the oxygen apparatus, and during the climb had regulated the flow of life-giving oxygen into the cabin.

Now he tapped Duke on the shoulder, indicating special metal helmets fitted with tiny oxygen apparatus. "Can't leave the hoverer without those. The stratosphere might prove too rare for our lungs."

As they donned the helmets, suddenly the cabin of the hoverer went dark. They were out of the Green Light. A moment later their eyes grew accustomed to the change, and objects took shape in the dimmed lights of the cabin.

"We must be fifteen miles high!" said the professor, speaking loudly that the helmetted pair might hear him. "And the space-ship should be somewhere near—there it is!"

A horizontal dart had taken them out and clear of the green beam, but now they came swooping back to the shaft. It ended abruptly, several hundred feet above. And there, where the ray ended, was its source—the monster fish-shaped craft of the raiders with its all-encircling wing-fin.

As a sardine is to a whale, so was the little hoverer to the great space-shop. The monster hung motionless, soundless, poised as though by magic. It was visible because of a weird bluish glow which emanated from the huge hull and its fin.

They saw now that the ray of green light came from one of two large circular apertures in the underside of the hull.

"That is how they release the raiding machines," breathed Professor Longdon, hoarsely, "through the other aperture. And that is our chance to board the ship."

George and Colin Duke had seen his lips move, but did not catch the words. They opened the helmet-vents, while he explained his plan.

He would take the hoverer into the aperture. There should be some form of platform in the walls of the ship on which the two men could alight. The rest was up to them.

They nodded, and closed the helmets. There was little need for words. Seconds were precious. For all they knew, the raiding machine below might have escaped the gun-fire, the steel nets, and the bombers, and be speeding back to the space-ship. Meanwhile Kay—and others if possible—must be rescued before it was too late.

Skilfully manoeuvring the hoverer, the professor drove it beneath the aperture and up, halting it just inside the circular gap. The cabin lights had been put out. Biggs and the professor donned oxygen-helmets, in order that they might be able to breathe when the door of the hoverer was opened.

The strange blue glow illuminated the hollow in the hull. By this faint light, through the cabin windows they were able to make out what seemed to be tiers of meshed girders all around, the inner framework of this lock in which apparently the raiding machine was housed when not in use.

Then George opened the door. With a little swing he had reached out and grasped one of the girders. Next instant he was free of the hoverer and clinging to the girder, fumbling with his feet for a foothold.

Climbing a little way, he found himself on a small ledge, beyond which was a short tunnel, also lit with the blue aura.

George heaved himself onto the ledge, paused, listened. Not a sound. He reached down a hand to help Duke, who came out of the hoverer to join him.

George in the lead, the two dare-devils advanced up the tunnel.

(TO BE CONTINUED ON SUNDAY NEXT.)

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Splendid Rally After Bad Start

(Continued from page 1).

Hopkins saved from travelling to the boundary and 50 was telegraphed.

"Jamsu's" Success

Jamshedji took charge of the attack when the Australians' total was 57 and Wendell Bill square cut him for 2 and a single through cover sent up 60.

Morrisby fell an easy victim to the wily bowling of the Parsi Wizard and was stumped by Hindlekar. Morrisby scored 40 in quick time and hit three boundaries (66—2—40).

H. S. Lane the Test player and wicket-keeper of the eleven then joined Wendell Bill and opened his score with a single. Three runs off Richards hoisted 70.

The New South Wales player was well set and his vigorous drives kept the crowd in good humour. He had 26 to his credit when Talpade took over charge from Richards at the Gymkhana end. He sent up 80 on board with a single.

100 Before Lunch

A series of singles hoisted 90 on board and a powerful drive past Contractor at cover by Lane travelled to the boundary. Wendell Bill glanced Talpade to the leg boundary and 100 was telegraphed. At the lunch interval the Australians had scored 102 for the loss of 2 wickets.

Play After Lunch

Talpade opened the attack from the Gymkhana end and conceded 6 runs in his first over when play was resumed after lunch interval. Richards shattered the wickets of Love with a good length ball and ended the third wicket partnership. (112—3—24).

Bryant joined Wendell Bill and opened his account with a single off Jamshedji who took over from Talpade. The fielding of the home team was good and Jai was cheered when he stopped a powerful drive by Wendell-Bill. A single off Richards increased the total to 120.

Both Jamshedji and Richards were keeping down the scoring when Jai wrung a change by relieving Jamshedji and entrusting the attack to Wadkar who conceded a single and 130 was telegraphed.

Play Suspended

Bryant before facing the next over of Richards, wanted the Screen at the Bori Bunder end shifted more to the right. Play was suspended for 10 minutes to enable the necessary alterations.

Wendell-Bill, the opening bat reached his individual 50 amidst cheers from the stands. He had 4 boundaries to his credit and his powerful drives were the main features in his innings.

A boundary to leg by Bryant hoisted 140 on board.

Jamshedji took over charge from Richards when the total stood at 152 and Bryant greeted him by sending his first ball to the leg boundary. Playing a patient game the batsmen never once lifted the ball. Their strokes travelled along the turf at a great speed and was invariably well directed.

Wendell Bill carefully watched the first delivery of Havewalla who relieved Wadkar and then turned the next one to leg for 3 which sent up 160 on board. The New South Wales batsman was now in sixties and was playing a graceful innings. A few short singles obtained by smart work between the pitch raised the total to 170 and that of Wendell Bill to 70.

Rapid Scoring

Two successive boundaries by Bryant off Talpade who took charge from Jamshedji increased the score to 180. The scoring was at a very rapid race the Australians added 92 runs after lunch within 90 minutes Bryant sent up 190 off Jamshedji, whose bowling was no longer puzzling the batsmen. A neat glance to leg by Bryant increased his individual score to 50 and opening his shoulders he drove Jamshedji repeatedly to the boundary sending up the second century for the Australians.

Wendell Bill despatched the first ball of Richards to the boundary and his score was signalled as 80 while the total was 210.

A vigorous drive to the Gymkhana followed by another in the same direction gave Bryant 8 runs off Havewalla who took charge from Jamshedji. Wendell Bill was taking it easy and increasing his score steadily while the total was 230.

A lad from the public stands sprinted down the grounds and garlanded Windell Bill amidst tumultuous cheering when he got 8 runs off Richards next over and reached his first century in India. The New South Wales batsman had opened very hopefully at Colombo where he had scored 101, and since then his highest score was 70 at Poona.

At the tea interval the Australians had scored 246 runs.

Soon after the play was resumed Hopkins brought off a beautiful catch at short slips offered by Wendell Bill off Wadker and put an end to the magnificent innings of Wendell Bill. He was at the wickets for 230 minutes and scored 107 runs which included 12 boundaries. (252—4—107).

J Ryder the Australian skipper was cheered when he emerged from the Gymkhana to join Bryant at the wickets. He opened his score with a single off Wadker and delighted the crowd by repeatedly driving Jamshedji to the boundary.

BRYANT SCORES CENTURY

Bryant had a quiet spell after he reached his 90 and took his own time to increase his score. A full toss Jamshedji was despatched to the leg boundary by Bryant and 280 was signalled.

Ryder greeted Richards by sending his first ball to the boundary when he took over charge from Jamshedji.

SKIPPER CONGRATULATES

Bryant glanced Richards to leg for 4 and reached his century. He was congratulated by his skipper and a member from the Public stands went to the field and garlanded him to the accompaniment of cheers from the stands. Soon after 300 was hoisted Bryant hit a ball to short leg and in attempting to steal a run got his skipper run out. (300-5-18).

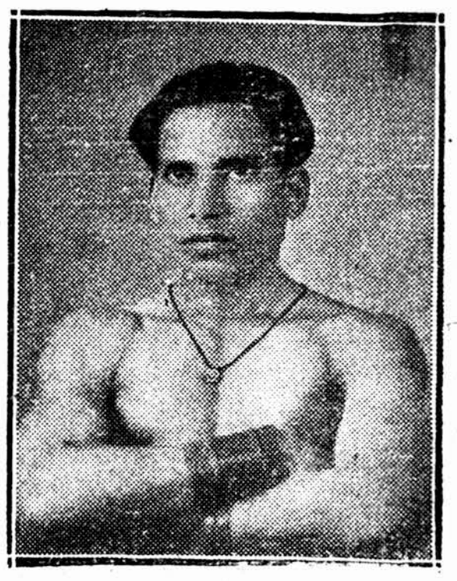
The tallest member of the team Nagel filled the breach and opened his score with a single. Bryant carried the total to 310 by a series of singles and a boundary to leg off Jamshedji.

Nagel swung his arms and knocked two boundaries off Wadker and hoisted 320.

The midget of the team Baporia took over from Wadker and bowled to the Australian Goliath who with the greatest ease drove him twice to the Boundary.

When stumps were drawn the Australians had scored 337 for the loss of 5 wickets.

Hendry and Wendell Bill going out to open the Australian innings.



Narayanrao Kajrolker, a Harijan "Sandow" of Bombay, whose feats of strength have been widely appreciated Among the medals persented to him is one given by Kamala Nehru.

AUSTRALIANS (1st Innings.)

H. L. Hendry, c Hindlakar, b Richard	0
R. O. Morisby, st. Hindlekar, b Jamshedji	40
H. S. Love, b Richards	24
O. Wendell-Bill c Hopkins, b Wadkar	107
F.J. Bryant (batting)	121
J. Ryder (Capt. run-out)	18
L.E. Nagel (batting)	21
Extras	6
Total (for 5 wickets)	337

FALL OF WICKETS:—1 for 2, 2 for 66, 3 for 145, 4 for 252, 5 for 300.

VOLLEY BALL TOURNAMENT

The Second Round of the General Motors Volley Ball Tourney has come to a successful end after a series of exciting and interesting matches in the first two rounds. Out of 21 teams participating in the Tournament, 13 have been eliminated, and the following 8 teams have qualified for the Quarter Finals

Mustan Shah "A", Mysore Association, Wellington, Union High School, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Gilder "A", Gilder "B" and Nagpada Neighbourhood House "A".

The finals of the above Tournament will be played on Saturday December 7, at 5-15 P. M. (S. T.) on the Nagpada Neighbourhood House Playground.

Passing Over Of Nayudu

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST SELECTION OF YURARAJ

BOMBAY: Sunday.

Public dissatisfaction with the ways of the Selectors of the Indian XI to play against the Patiala's Australian Team, has been intensified with the news of Dr. Kanga's resignation, coming to light.

As a result, efforts have been renewed with greater vigour to organize a mass meeting on Sunday (to-day), to protest against the choice made by the Selectors, who have not so far come out with any sort of explanation to the public as to how they can justify their selection of team personnel, especially about the Skipper.

It is essential that the captaincy of the team should be immediately restored to Major C. K. Naidu and one or two alterations in the Team itself, must follow.

Hope is expressed among some cricketers that the Selectors will yield to the pressure of public opinion and avoid an unpleasant situation.

L. P. Jai leads the Bombay team to field.

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"Soul Of Goodness Even In Things Evil"

Mr. S. SINHA'S APOLOGIA FOR WORKING REFORMS

Lucknow University Convocation Address

LUCKNOW, November 30.

Delivering his convocation address to the graduates of the Lucknow University this afternoon, Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, made eulogistic references to the University education in India, which he said, had been, on the whole a success and had brought in its train wholesome beneficial results.

The University education, he continued, had been conducive to the growth and development of a higher standard of thought and action amongst the educated classes.

Mr. Sinha drew the attention of the graduates to the beneficial effects of having an unidealistic views of life. He also pointed out that there should also be limitations on high ideals. The right course, he said, was the due combination of idealism with practicality or "practical idealism."

In the course of his Convocation Address to the Lucknow University, Mr. Sacchidanda Sinha, Bar-at-Law. said:

Many of you, as befitting educated and talented young men will probably take, in due course, an active and a prominent part in the public life and the political activities of the country, and will have to do a great deal with the working of the new Indian constitution. I, therefore, make no apology for inviting your attention to some only of its multitudinous aspects, though many important parts of it are still in a process of incubation. Now that the India Act has received the Royal Assent, and is an accomplished fact. it would be, to use a popular but expressive phrase, "flogging a dead horse" to discuss the merits or the demerits of the details of the scheme embodied in it

I quite appreciate that a constitution cannot be altogether dissociated from the facts and conditions obtaining in the country for which it is intended, and that such realities cannot be twisted or tortured to make them fit an ideal constitution. But, after all, legislation by one country for another, in defiance of popular opinion in the latter, is obviously not a sound principle of statecraft. It is not, therefore, altogether wrong to hold that no Indian constitution can be said to have its foundation well and truly laid, and adapted to the essential requirements of modern India, which is not calculated to train the Indians—irrespective of consideration of caste, class or community—to realise, first and foremost, the fundamental unity and the absolute identity of their economic and political interests, as citizens and subjects of a common State. I must state my conviction in unhesitating terms that it was not at all impossible for the British Parliament—had they been but so minded—to have devised the new Indian constitution keeping this highly important consideration in view, without distorting the facts, with which we are familiar in the present condition of this country.

Hoping For Best

Let us, however, hope for the best. Speaking for myself, I may claim that I am fortunately one of those—one of those few Indians, I believe—who do not attach an undue importance to the framework of a constitution, as I hold that an ideal constitution cannot be made to grow and expand but by the people's own efforts. Nor can wider political rights be bestowed upon one nation by another by way of a largesse or a 'bukhshish'; for they also can be secured only by contesting every inch of the ground with those in power. But apart from that, I think that the soundest view on the value of constitutions and larger political rights was that expressed by old Dr. Samuel Johnson in the well-known lines he added to Goldsmith's famous poems, "The Traveller," which I shall recall to your memory:

> How small of all that human hearts endure
> That part which laws or kings can cause or cure.

If you will but think seriously over this problem, you will probably agree with me that it is not so much the text of a constitution that counts as the character of the men and women who work it. Our experience of the working of political institutions, in all ages, places it beyond doubt that the stability and the utility of a State depend far less upon its form—or even on the written text of its constitution—than upon the character of its citizens. From this it follows that the greatest wisdom and the highest patriotism consist not so much in seeking after an ideally perfect constitution as bringing to bear upon its working genuine patriotism, broad outlook, courage of conviction, and strength of character, elevated by the constant exercise of our own free will, and efforts at independent, individual action.

Homi Modi

I am fully aware of the acerbity and the bitterness in the mind of the vast bulk of the politically-minded Indians—especially of the younger generation—against the new Indian constitution. Nor is it at all surprising when one finds so moderate-minded a leader as Sir Chimanlal Setalvad—not only a veteran public man, but one well-versed in the affairs of the State as an ex-Member of the Government, and an ex-Judge under the Crown—declaring that "it was patently manifest that the enactment had grievously disappointed all parties in India, including even the minorities, at the extent of the devolution of power to the representatives of the people." Again, when one finds Sir Homi Mody—apparently a great favourite with the British officials and non-officials in the country—telling them that "the new constitution has failed to command the enthusiasm of any section of public opinion in India." as "at every subsequent stage (since the first Round Table Conference) the constitution was made progressively illiberal in a calculated spirit," one can easily realize the extent to which the reforms have embittered the very soul of India.

But I shall ask you not to be cast down or feel depressed, for the remedy lies in your own hands. Though many of you may feel that your position under the new political system will be no better than that of the Persian poet when he exclaimed in anguish: "You have confined me at the bottom of the river, and now say 'beware, do not wet your garments'" still there is no reason to despair if only you can call to your aid in working the new constitution those essential political virtues by exercising which your representatives in the legislatures will be able not only to asset the popular will (in spite of the rigid retrenchment in the new constitution of the many vested interests, which would form an almost insuperable barrier to the growth and development of a truly democratic government) but also to control effectively, purely by constitutional methods and convention, the apparently uncontrollable powers vested under the "manifold, multitudinous and complete" safeguards—to borrow Lord Lothian's happy phrase—in the Governor-General and the Governors.

If the new constitution will but put you on your mettle, and evoke in its working not only true parliamentary mentality but all that is noble and stead-fast in indian character, then it will have established, once again, the truth embodied in the old saying that there is a soul of goodness even in things evil. If you work it on the lines and in the spirit which I have ventured to suggest—namely, not for what it is worth, but for what we are worth—I feel certain that you will have not only turned a seeming failure into a success, but succeeded in evolving before long a constitution better adapted to the economic needs and the political requirements of India, and also in consonance with our ideals and aspirations.

After putting in a powerful appeal for communal peace and good will, Mr. Sinha concluded."

Though much good work has been done, in the past, by our reformers and leaders, it is obvious that very much more yet remains to be done, and we have yet much lee-way to make up. You may thus still hope to dream many bright dreams about the great future of your country, if only you are prepared to do bright deeds for her. The work before you, in the way of regenerating our dear Mother-land, is yet so vast as to call forth all that is noblest and best in you, and if only you will approach it in the right spirit, you may depend upon it that no young Alexander amongst you need ever feel disappointed at the prospect of there being no more territories left for him to conquer on the ancient banks of the Ganges and the Jumna. Remember, that a new era is dawning on India. Though we are still but way-farers in the twilight, and the chariot of the Sun-God will take years to mount the norizon, yet it is already aglow with glimpses of a new destiny. It rests entirely with you what you will make of that glorious prospect. God grant that you all may contribute handsomely by your character, patriotism and selfless work, to the progress of India, so that in the fulness of time she may take her proper place amongst the greatest nations of the world

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A BOMBAY DIARY

By--The Observer

A Thrilling Match

The finals of the Quadrangular Tournament, provided us during the week with as exciting a cricket, as anybody could ever hope for. The interest was sustained till the last ball was bowled, nay even after, for it was not till the Hindu skipper had officially declared that C. S. Naidu, who was 'hors de combat,' would not take the crease, that the match really finished. The Muslims have, indeed, won a magnificent victory, the main credit for which naturally goes to their redoubtable captain, Vazir Ali. By retaining the championship for the second year they have proved, that as a team they are heads and shoulders above their opponents. As one observed the cricket day by day, one could not however, help noticing the unmistakable tinge of communal partisanship, which is the bane of those tournaments. The Quadrangular has outlived its purpose, and one would really be glad to see the end of it. Be that as it may, cricket fans in Bombay are now keenly looking forward to the visit of the "Aussies," who have already earned a very well-deserved popularity wherever they have gone.

Distinguished Visitor

The visit of Mrs. Margaret Sanger, who needs no introduction to educated Indians, is, indeed, one of the events of the season. Earlier in the year, India had the honour of welcoming Madam Hallide Edib, and now we have among us another internationally renowned woman. Mrs. Sanger has come on the special invitation of the All-India Women's Conference, which meets at Travancore at the end of the year, but she is also particularly keen upon seeing Mahatmaji and discussing with him the problems of India's population. It is indeed going to be a memorable meeting. The large gathering at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Tuesday evening, when Mrs. Sanger spoke on her favourite subject, testifies to the interest created by her visit among Bombay's intelligentsia. There is no doubt, that Mrs. Sanger's tour in India will do a lot for the propagation of the Birth Control principle.

Civic Loss

By the death of Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, Bombay has lost a silent but sincere social worker. Though the best part of his life was devoted to the cause of Muslim education, Mr. Dimtimkar was never a communalist in his outlook. He rendered very conscientious services for our city's welfare, and he was a member of the Corporation for the last thirteen years. He had also the honour of being elected to the chairmanship of both the standing committee, and the schools committee, and the tributes paid to his memory by his colleagues at the Corporation meeting held on Monday, show in what esteem he was held by all sections and parties. The civic life of Bombay is the poorer by the loss of Mr. Dimtimkar.

Cultural Occasions

Two recent events, which are of considerable importance from the cultural point of view were the celebration of the 131st anniversary of the Royal Asiatic Society, and the extension of a new wing to the Wilson College. On both the occasions, the Governor, presided and a distinguished gathering was present. The Wilson College was founded more than a century ago and has an unbroken record of education. Starting with a small school, it has today developed into one of the foremost colleges of the Presidency and to-day occupies an imposing building on one of the finest sites in Bombay. The Governor paid a well-deserved tribute to Prin. Mckenzie and the Church of Scotland for their great services to education.

The Royal Asiatic Society is, of course, the premier cultural institution of the Presidency. During its chequered career it has done much to foster real scholarship and culture, and its magnificent library is easily our most valued intellectual treasure. It is a great pity, however, that the society has lately fallen on evil days and is finding it extremely difficult to continue its work. The speech which Sir John Beaumant delivered on the occasion should serve as an eye-opener to many of us. The proper maintenance of the library—which as Sir John observed, would alone justify the Society's existence.—and the preservation of old books and manuscripts, require a large amount of money which the society cannot spare from its meagre funds. It is evpected, therefore, that the appeal made on this behalf will receive a prompt and generous response.

The Council

The Legislative Council has done some good work during the week. For the first two days, cotton was on the tapis, and the Ginning and Pressing Factories Bill was sent to a Select Committee. Next the Council agreed to prohibit the growing of Goghari cotton in certain areas of Gujerat. After two other minor official bills had been passed, the Home Member introduced the Prevention of Gambling Bill which has caused not only considerable interest, but also apprehension in the public mind, due to the drastic nature of the powers proposed to be given to the police. In his opening speech the Home Member dwelt at length on the extent to which gambling has spread in the city. It appears that there are 28 news-sheets in the city solely devoted to gambling, with a circulation of nearly 44,000, a fact which requires no further comment! Some strong speeches were made on the first reading of the bill and on the whole, the Government, have taken a wise move in referring the bill to a Select Committee, which is asked to report within two months. It is to be hoped, that a reasonable compromise will be arrived at in the Select Committee upon the various clauses of the bill, which have caused much misgiving among the citizens of Bombay.

World Of Finance

Random Jottings

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

The chief event of the week was the reduction in the Bank rate to 3 per cent. which is new low level record in the history of the Reserve and the Imperial Bank of India. In old good days before the Great War, the Bank of Bombay used to fix such a low rate in the monsoon. The present cheapness is mainly due to huge exports of gold and abundant supply of cheap money.

It is believed that the Government of India will take advantage of the present situation in floating a Bankers' loan but the export season being ahead, it will be somewhat difficult to maintain such a low rate as funds will be required to finance cotton and other crops.

The cotton market developed a reactionary tendency with heavy unloading by professional operators. Our crop is a fairly large one and it is feared that when the free movement begins there will be increased hedge selling pressure which will have depressing effect on prices.

Bullion Market

The Bullion Market was dull and featureless in the absence of any fresh development in foreign markets. Speculative interest is greately reduced and prices are likely to fluctuate irregularly within a narrow range.

As a result of reduction in the Bank rate, Government securities ruled firm with active buying and covering by shorts. The general feeling is bullish and we look for steady markets.

The Share Bazar was fairly steady with somewhat improved demand for Cement and Hydro-Electric shares. As pointed out before the Ajmer Electric shares were in keen demand and prices hardened. Bundi and Punjab Cements were also in better request while Scindia met heavy selling on upturns. Tata Steel shares also recovered on general buying. There was extensive unloading by old bulls and new contracts are passing into weaker hands. The situation is becoming dangerous and it will be advisable to leave Tata Steel shares alone.

The Stock Exchange And Its Critics

Dalal Street, the principal financial barometer of the city as well as of the country, is almost daily criticised by the local Press. It is becoming more or less a fashion in some sections to create some misunderstanding against the present working of the Stock Exchange Repeated crises an the main contention of the critics and the Stock Exchange Board being aware of the various reasons behind the crisis, has asked the Government to grant some emergency powers with a view to cope with ever-changing financial economical and political conditions both here and abroad. Some members claim that these powers are unwanted and their action virutally amounts as a revolt against their own elected members on the Board. It would have been better if they had asked for an extraordinary general meeting and discussed the situation.

The Board of Directors being in the know of all such moves, takes no notice, as they have confidence in their own action and measures. It is an impossible task to please all parties who have direct or indirect interest in the Share Bazar but the Board has first after the safety of the market and dignity of the Exchange.

Fortnightly Clearings

It is suggested that a rigid system of deposits must be adopted and even Brokers are required to keep large sums as deposits in the clearing House. The suggestion seems alright but in practice it will be difficult as the amount kept as deposit, may be attached against any other liability of the depositor and immediately the whole risk becomes unprotected. This system of deposits also requires protection from the Government. The other important aspect in case of Banks and big financial houses need consideration. A Bank with a capital of several crores will not keep deposits with brokers who may be worth few lacs and even if Banks give deposits where is the protection of these deposits? In the circumstances it will be most advisable to have fortnightly clearings which are bound to decrease risks and will act as an important check on reckless speculation. Men with money will be able to carry on their risks but those who have limited or no means will be saved from huge losses which often amount beyond one's expectation. I am sure that if the Board adopts fortnightly clearings, much of the noise will die out.

13th Glorious Week

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Outsiders To Fore At Mahaluxmi

Racegoers Suspicious About Recent Happenings On Course

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

Five rank outsiders in a card of nine races, proved the undoing of backers at Mahaluxmi yesterday. The faces of those who followed the money would have given P. G. Wodehouse plenty of material for his humorous pen.

Jockey J. Brace who is in great form obtained another treble, repeating last week's feat. Two of these winners were for his patron Mr. Eve, who had the satisfaction of capturing the big prize of the afternoon with his game horse Risque. Claude Jennings must share the credit for these victories. He has his charges in fine condition and I expect him to have a very successful season.

E. S. Godfrey was another trainer who enjoyed the proceedings. Maycock and Carioca recorded a double for the veteran, who is however fortunate in having his horses at the bottom of the handicap. Great artistry characterised the riding of jockey E. Britt, who returned from Calcutta at the end of the week. This young lightweight handled Laffy and Ootman like a master and these animals owed their success to the skill of their pilot.

Graham who is a sound lightweight had two easy rides on Maycock and Carioca.

Suspicious.

After handing bouquets to the most deserving I must refer to the strong suspicion entertained by many experienced race-goers about the existence of a little jockey's ring. It would appear that some of the knights of the pigskin are not doing justice to their mounts, being more interested in the whereabouts of others in the race. The 'stipes' would do well to keep a watchful eye on the brotherhood which has attracted general notice. If the Secunderabad affair has already been forgotten, it would be advisable for the authorities to remind the fraternity that such things will not be tolerated at Mahaluxmi.

The Daily Double paid Rs. 269 for win and the Daily Treble Rs. 3,596.

Mr. Ardeshir's New Purchase.

It is understood that Mr. A. C. Ardeshir has purchased the Australian crack, Synagogue.

1st Race: 1-45 p. m.

THE HAMADAN PLATE.
(Division 1.)

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs 250.

Mr. K.H. Irani's LAFFY 8-10, Britt 1
Mr. A. Higgins' FAUST 8-9, Munro 2
Mr. Fahad Rummah's WATCHMAKER II 8-9, Sibbritt 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's NAYAZI 8-9 Selby 4

Won by 3|4 length, 1-1|2 lengths and 1-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 22-1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 151 for win; Rs. 35, Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 for places.

Favourite: Faust 8-9.

Not run: Turkish Flag 7-13.

Winer trained by owner.

2nd Race: 2-15 p. m.

THE HAMADAN PLATE.
(Division II).

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

Mr. Syed Mehdi's UP-TO-DATE 8-10, Simmons 1
Mr. Jassim Hamadi's QUALITY 8-5, Britt 2
Mr. Ebrahim Noomair's GHOJ AL SAAD 7-13, Davison 3
Mr. K.T. Sampat's Al Muqbil 7-13 Brace 4

Won by head, short head and short head.

Time: 1min. 23-1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 723 for win; Rs. 101, Rs. 29 and Rs. 23 for places.

Favourite: Al Muqbil 7-13.

Not run: Rahimtulla 8-5; Grey Prince 8-5 and Violence 7-6.

Winner trained by: Syed Saleh.

3rd Race: 2-45 p. m.

THE JUVENILE HANDICAP.

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses 3 and 4 years old only in Class III.

Mr. Eve's PROVENCE ROSE, 8-13, (Brace) .. 1
Mr. M. Wemyss's WHATANIGHT 7-11, (Hardinge) .. 2
H.H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's MR. PIP, 8-2, (Graham .. 3
Mr. Diamond's ANGELO 8-9, (Cook) 4

Won by short head, 3|4 length; head.

Time:—1 minute 14-3|5 seconds, First Tote paid Rs. 68 for Win, Rs. 21, Rs. 18 and Rs. 29 for places.

All Ran.

Favourite:—Columbian (8-11).

Winner Trained by: C. Jennings

4th Race: 3-15 p. m.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.
(Division II).

DISTANCE—1-1|4 MILES.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's THE DUKE, 7-12, (Brace) (carried 7-13) 1
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's ALMAS, 7-12, (Cook) .. 2
Mr. C. Temoolji's HAZIMA, 8-12, (Vatard) 3
Mr. Sayad Jawad's BARKHAT, 8-9, (Spackman) .. 4

Won by:—2 1|2 lengths, neck, short head.

Time:—2 minutes, 20 4|5 seconds.

First Tote paid Rs. 43 for Win, Rs. 13 Rs. 17 and Rs. 64 for places

All Ran.

Winner Trained by:—Mahomood Talib.

5th Race: 3-45 p. m.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE.

DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's MAYCOCK 7-4 Graham 1
Mr. Roman's CHAPEI 7-11 Davison 2
Mr. Eve's ROSETTE 9-0 Brace 3
Mr. F. Sorabji's CHEER UP 7-13 Britt 4

All Ran.

Won by 4 lengths; neck, 1 length.

Time.—1min. 39-3|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 45 for win, and Rs. 21; Rs. 24 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by E S. Godfrey.

6th Race: 4-15 p. m.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.

DISTANCE—1 MILE, 1 FURLONG.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's CARIOCA 7-4 Graham 1
Mr. Eve's CASH SWEEP 7-9 J. O'Neale 2
Miss Lilavati Bhosle's LEICESTER LADY 8-3 Cook 3
Mrs. John Yorke's TREE TOP 7-9 Harding 4

Not Run:—Inverlga 8-5; Knight at Arms 7-0; Young Bachelor 8-1.

Won by 1|2 length, neck, 2 lengths.

Time.—1min. 56-1|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 40 for win, and Rs. 19; Rs. 26 and Rs. 25 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

7th Race: 4-45 p. m.

THE MENTMORE HANDICAP.

DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner Rs. 8,000; Second Rs. 2,500; Third Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I

Mr. Eve's RISQUE 9-0 Brace 1
Mr. A. Higgins' DINOS 8-2 cd. 8-3 Munro 2
Maharaj Madan Singh's COUNT ITO 8-9 Burn 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's DR. STRABISMUS 8-2 Selby 4

Not Ran:—Argo's Heir 7-9.

Won by short head; short head, short head.

Time.—1min. 39-3|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 36 for win, and Rs. 16; Rs. 18 and Rs. 49 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

8th Race: 5-15 p. m.

THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP.

DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner Rs. 5,000; Second Rs. 1,500; Third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. H. M. Dharamsey's OOTMAN 8-13 Britt 1
Mr. Diamond's GREEK GLEN 8-3 Davison 2
Mrs. John Yorke's TRELAWNE 8-1 Harding 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's POWDER BOY 8-4 Cook 4

Not Run:—Bekorah 8-4.

First tote paid Rs. 149 for win, and Rs. 31, Rs. 18 and Rs. 40 for places.

9th Race: 5-45 p. m.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.
(Division I).

DISTANCE—1-1|4 MILES.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,400; Third Rs. 600.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Winner trained by Khodayar Rustom.

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's JAHAN ARA 7-4 J. O'Neale 1
Mr. Aziz Mahomed's SAMRA LAYALI 8-4 Cook 2
Mr. A. Lookmanji's BREACH 7-11 Davison 3
Messrs. Basheer Mahomed and Rambhoy Kashibhoy's DAHES 8-3 Simmons 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 259 for win and Rs. 51; Rs. 21 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by M. Ryan.

EX-SPEAKER'S FIRMAN

Civic Sanction For Address To Congress President Banned

TRICHOOR, Nov. 30.

In connection with the unanimous resolution of the Trichoor Municipal Council, sanctioning Rs. 50 for presenting a civic address to Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, Sir Shanmukham Chetty, Dewan of Cochin, has ordered that no amount from the Municipal funds should be spent for such purpose.—United Press.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO BOMBAY MAYOR

Thana Municipal Invitation To Mr. Nariman

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 28.

After a prolonged debate for over three hours, the Thana Municipality at its meeting held last night under the presidentship of Mr. W. A. Rege decided to rehoist the tricolour on the municipal building; to invite Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, to perform the first hoisting ceremony; to present an address of welcome to Mr. Nariman on that occasion and to spend Rs. 50 towards expenses incidental to the address from the municipal savings fund.

PARSI VEGETARIAN AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

A series of lectures by Mr. Dinshan Shapurji Masani, upon the subject of "ravan" (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings called 'Kishnoom' in the Parsi Vegetarian Society Hall at Parsi Bazar Graham Building to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) through 'Kshnoom' Classes.

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ON THE OCCASION OF THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE CONGRESS.

ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION, NAGPUR

will be opened on the 15th DEC. and will last for three weeks. There will be held at that time All-India Sessions of other institutions, which will naturally attract a large crowd to the Exhibition. Manufacturers and dealers in Swadeshi Articles are requested to book stalls early. Prospectus and plan on application to:——

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"M. A.s As Milkmen And B. A.s As Police Constables"?

M. L. C. ON PRESENT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Council Prorogued Without Reaching Decision On Important Subject

BOMBAY: Saturday.

After eighteen days' labour in Bombay, the present Session of the Bombay Legislative Council was declared prorogued to-day after the day's business was completed.

During the last 18 days, sixteen days were occupied in Government business. The Council considered no less than eight Government Bills, of which excepting two, all the rest will go on the Statute Book. The remaining two, the Bill to amend the Gaming Act and the Bill prohibiting mixing of Cotton etc. have been referred to Select Committees.

Of the resolutions that came up for discussion before the House to-day, the most important was one regarding overhauling the present system of education, which was responsible for much worry, waste of time, energy and money and unemployment. But through the kindness of one of the veterans of the House, further discussion of the resolution was postponed.

The Home Member, who seemed to be very happy at the quick termination of the Session, was in a mood to refer to Democracy and Dictatorship and said that, it was a curious commentary on the march of Democracy that the world to-day was being ruled by Dictators!

Non-Official M.L.C.'s Advice

Non-official business was resumed by the Council to-day, the last day of this session.

Mr. G. S. Gangoly moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee including non-official members of this House to advise Government in the framing of rules to be framed by them from time to time under the several enactments."

Mr. Gangoly said that several members of the House had stated time and again that the rules required to be revised from time to time. The Committee asked for would be merely an advisory committee and not a statutory committee. It had been the experience of several people that the rules framed under some of the enactments had been used harshly against them.

Mr. A. N. Surve said that he could not see any reason why Government should not accept the proposition. There ought to be no objection to take advise from non-official members of the House. He thought that much of the time wasted by the House, discussing the Rules would be saved by Government accepting the proposition.

Mr. Pestansha Vakil said that by appointing a committee as asked for by the mover, the non-officials would get an opportunity to appreciate the difficulties of Government in carrying on their administration.

Too Many Committees

Rao Bahadur Chitale, who opposed the resolution said that there were too many advisory committees. He could understand a resolution of the above kind if the present Government were to continue for a long time. It is now known that there would be popular members in charge of Government before long. Members of such a Government would consult the opposition before framing their Rules.

Mr. Gangoly replying said that he was surprised at the opposition of the previous speaker. None of the speakers had stated that the Rules framed by the Government were to their satisfaction.

Government's Position

Sir Robert Bell, the Home Member explaining the position of Government regarding the resolution said, "It is a curious commentary on the march of democracy that the world was to-day being rapidly ruled by Dictators. The common complaint now was that the people were being ruled by bureaucracies by means of their rule-making powers."

It was suggested that the Indian bureaucracy, namely the Indian Civil Service were becoming extremely powerful because rule-making powers had been vested in them. The speaker agreed that in some places the Civil Services were very powerful. But in these days the Legislatures indulged in so much legislation that there was hardly time for the Civil Service to attend the rule-making. "Spending Powers" had been invested in the Executive in recent years, under the Rule-making Powers and rules dealing with the technical aspect of the subject could be readily modified from time to time.

Resolution Lost

Continuing the Home Member said that the mover of the resolution had not given any convincing reason for the appointment of an advisory committee and had not given even a single instance to show if the Executive had not properly exercised the power vested in them. There was no possibility of the Advisory Committee in any way accelerating the business.

The resolution was put to vote and lost.

Graveyards as Wakf.

Mr. A.K. Risaldar moved a resolution to the effect that the Government should declare lands used as graveyards and entered in Government records as Government wasteland to be a public Wakf in the Presidency, provided that such lands contain permanent graves.

Half a dozen Muslim members of the Council supported the resolution.

Mr. J.A. Madan said that Government were in entire sympathy with the resolution, and if proper representation is made, Government would look into the matter.

Dewan Bahadur S.T. Kambli said that Government had always respected the religious feelings of all communities and they would do the needful when time arose for action.

The President said that the position had come to this: The mover wanted some action from Government, while the position of Government, according to the Revenue Secretary, was one of complete sympathy and Government would look into the matter when an application was made to them.

Sir Rafi-ud-Din Ahmed and Mr. Abdul Aziz said that Government would save a lot of trouble by taking action without waiting for an application.

The resolution was put to vote and declared lost. A division was demanded, which resulted in 15 for and 26 against.

For Students' Benefit.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar) then moved the following resolution:—

1. "In view of the present defective machinery of secondary education, this Council recommends to Government to pay immediate attention to a comprehensive analysis of its courses and to take immediate steps in co-operation with the University authorities for overhauling the machinery of secondary education whereby the existing courses of studies should be reshaped and bifurcated at a certain stage so as (1) to befit the students for a departmental examination qualifying for various careers and entrance to vocational institutions; and (2) to enable them to reach a high standard of matriculation examination fitting them for an academic course of University education."

Important Problem

In the course of his spech, Mr. Jog said that education was a vast, complex and important subject, upon the right solution of which depended the future of India. It was a problem which had been agitating the minds of all those that had the country's future at heart.

Present System Bad

The present educational system was not bearing fruit of the quality that the people had the right to expect. It was too literary and not related to life. Its outlook was too urban. It was divorced from the real life needs of the people and did not cater for the needs of the comparatively larger communities mainly engaged in agriculture, craftsmanship, trade, commerce and industry, thus resulting in unemployment waste of money, time and energy and last but not the least disappointment in life.

Proceeding Mr. Jog said that nothing better could be expected from the present system of education. India which was rich in its natural gifts was unable to feed its children. The problem of bread was confronting at present thousands of educated men.

M.-A.'s As Milkmen!

Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru in the course of his address to the University Students' Conference said: "I do not live in the clouded land of culture, but have my feet firmly planted on earth. Young men are going from door to door begging for letters of recommendation and favours, which must be demoralising. B.A.'s have accepted jobs as constables and M.A.'s sell milk in the streets. Intermediates are working as cycle-peons and LL.B.'s are working in the Excise and Registrar's Departments."

Continuing the speaker said that very much had been said regarding present education and very little had been done. Govt. had done nothing to solve the problem of unemployment among the educated. He thought that there should be a radical readjustment of the present system of Government, if young men were to get the proper education.

Rao Bahadur Chitale moved that in view of the importance of the subject and in view of the thinness of the House the subject could not be discussed properly that day and should be postponed till the next Session. The motion was carried.

After another non-official resolution regarding Gujerati teaching in Urdu Schools in Gujerat had been discussed, the Council was declared prorogued by the President, as per the Commission given to him by the Governor of Bombay.

Babu Deep Narayan Singh, well-known Congress leader of Bihar who died on Friday.

B. B. & C. I. RY. WORKERS PROTEST

Closing Of Work-shop On Saturdays Resented

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the delegates of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union:—

"The delegates of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union at a meeting held on 27th November 1935 under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta entered a strong protest against the closing of Saturday of B. B. & C. I. Railway Work Shops, Lower Parel, Bombay as an unwarranted attack on the already reduced standard of the workers and urge upon the Administration an immediate renewal of the full weekly work".

Society of Bombay has applauded this Picture as highly educative picturization.

Story of a Woman's Sacrifice for Love

4th Successful Week

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Time:—5-15; 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-30.

NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS DOWN

Further Sales By Southern Houses

BULLION UNCHANGED AND GRAINS QUIET BUT JUTE STEADY

BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

On Saturday cross-rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton ruled easy on account of Southern selling in the absence of any stimulative activity.

BULLION UNCHANGED

London gold and silver were unchanged.

GRAINS QUIET

Wheat was quietly steady. Linseed was quiet. Jute and rubber were steady.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE DULL

The London Stock Exchange was closed. The New York Stock Exchange was dull.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1936.)

New York, Nov. 30

Previous closing	11.59
To-day's opening	11.55
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	11.53
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1936.)

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

Previous closing	6.39
To-day's opening	6.36
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	6.33
Difference	—.06

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 220-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 30.

Cotton was quiet and somewhat easier in the absence of any important buying with little in the day's news to stimulate speculative interest. Operations were colourless with traders generally little disposed to enter into fresh commitments pending further developments.

Business in March commenced at 11.55 i.e. 4 points lower than previous closing. Prices eased on lower Liverpool advices and some hedge selling while later on renewed selling by southern houses March further sank and closed at 11.53.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 30.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (11.79/11.73) 11.78/11.76
January (11.74/11.74) 11.72/11.72
March (11.59/11.58) 11.56/11.56

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American December (6.40) 6.36
American January (6.38) 6.33
Egyptian November (9.74) 9.22
Egyptian January (9.22) 8.91

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Broach Cotton for Apr-May delivery moved around Rs. 220 and 221 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs 220-8 with New York closing futures 6 points down.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65/1, 65/3 and 65/7. Trading was quiet and uninteresting with traders generally watching developments abroad. After some early activity on scattered buying the market again eased on quieter London cables and closed steady at Rs. 65, 65/2 and 65/6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/14/3, 34/14/3 and 34/14. There was nothing particularly of interest with prices moving in a narrow margin. After some irregularity the market finally closed steady at Rs. 34/14, 34/14/3 and 34/14/3.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Nov. 30

Previous closing	4.93
To-day's opening	4.93 1/8
To-day's closing	4.93 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov. 30.

Previous closing	4.93 7/16
To-day's opening	4.92 7/8
To-day's closing	4.93 1/16
Difference	—.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, Nov. 30.

Previous closing	74.91
To-day's opening	74.84
To-day's closing	74.85
Difference	—.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 30.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.92 7/8 and then improved to 4.93 3/16 subsequently falling back to 4.93 1/16.

Franc opened at 74.84 and then moved to 74.85 with a steady tendency

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 30.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 3/16d	29 3/16d.
Forward	28 7/8d.	28 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 30.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-0 1/2) £7-1-0 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov. 30.

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

6 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Nov. 30. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65 7/8) 5.65 1/8
New York on Bombay (37.33) 37.30
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 5/8) 0.92 5/8
London on Milan (61.00) unquoted.
London on Shanghai (1-2 9/16) 1-2 9/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

There was active competition in large selection and also good clearance.

Greasy lower (0.7) 0.7
Greasy higher (1.6 1/2) 1.5 1/2
Scoured lower (0.10) 0.11
Scoured higher (2-2) 2-3 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 30. 3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 73 1/2 and March 70 5/8. There was very little activity owing to quieter advices from abroad but prices generally kept steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 30

Quotations were not available.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Nov. 30.

The rates at 3-30 p m were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£221 1/2 buyers £222 sellers. Steady) closed.

Linseed (£17 7/8 buyers £17 15/16 sellers Steady) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£39 to £39 1/2) closed.

Glasgow Iron (74) closed

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Nov. 30.

The following cable information was received from London to night:—

"America bought. Little general selling. Market steady.

JUTE.

New Crop December January (£19 15/16 sellers) £20 1/8 paid and value

Dunlop December (£24) £24

Lightning December (£22) £22

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 3/4) 1-10 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/16 paid and sellers) 6 5/16 paid and buyers.

January March (6 7/16 paid and value) 6 7/16 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay November December (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta November-December (£12 3/16 sellers) £12 3/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata November (£9 13/16 sellers) £9 13/16 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal December (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Nov. 30.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	1	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	2	0
Rates at 9-0 p.m.	7	2	6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	2	0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7	1	9
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7	1	9
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7	1	6

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov. 30.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 56 3/8) dol 54 3/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25 7/8) dol 25 1/4

U S Steel Common (dol 47 3/4) dol 46 5/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 115 1/2) dol 114 3/8

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 30.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat January	4	10	3
Wheat May	4	10	3
Linseed May	7	1	9

The tone was quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Money Market:—Supplies were ample for needs and some cases of loans into January were secured on bills at 3/4 per cent discounts.

After showing a weak tendency the market hardened on substantial improvement in the average rate of this week's Treasury Bill allotment.

On exchanges gold currencies recovered on more confident feeling but trading generally was dull.

Wall Street opened irregular. Buying incentive was lacking.

ARRANGEMENTS IN CONGRESS NAGAR

Lucknow Municipality Undertakes Lighting And Water Supply

(From Our Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 30.

Due to the efforts of Mr. C. B. Gupta, President, City Congress Committee, the Lucknow Municipal Board at its meeting held this morning decided to make aforesaid arrangements at its own cost for lighting and sanitation of roads and water supply in Congress Nagar. It is estimated that it will cost the Board more than Rs. 40,000.

It is further understood that the Reception Committee's application for substantial grants for the Congress Exhibition has been referred to the Board's Financial Committee and it is expected that a lump sum will be contributed to meet the initial expenses.

Hundreds have already realised the truth of this statement. In times of want and suffering they or their nearest and dearest ones are in a position to confidently rely on the beneficent protection of a WARDEN POLICY the only Life Policy that combines in itself almost all the privileges and benefits that modern Life Insurance can and should offer.

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BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 30

Following a small decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 224 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs 224/6 on scattered buying. Later on prices again gave way to Rs. 222/4 on active selling by professional operators and hedge selling. There was utter absence of any support and the undertone was easy.

Later on there was some covering and prices improved to Rs 223 but Liverpool opening being weak prices declined to Rs. 222/8. The Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but opened 3 points down. There was heavy selling by option dealers and prices gave way to Rs. 220/12. At this level there was covering and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A/M.	221	4	0
Oomra D/J.	233	0	0
Oomra March	200	0	0
Bengal D/J.	150	4	0
Bengal March	149	0	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG
M. G. Bengal.—				
U. P.	... 168	165	162	
Punjab	... 168	165	162	
Oomra No. 3	226	222	218	214
C. P. No. 1	239	235	231	227
C. P. No. 2	232	228	224	220

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

100 G G Kesha and Co. Ganjdundwara 167
50 A. Damodar Akot 216 1/2
60 A. Damodar Karanja 216 1/2
100 A. Damodar Sawdha 5 on
40 Mithabhai Nathoo Nandurbar old 189 1/2
50 Mithabhai Nathoo Aurangabad 200
24 Mithabhai Nathoo Dhandhuka 197
87 Oshman Suleman Muttra 24 on
50 Oshman Suleman Hansi 15 1/2
78 Madhavji Mulji Jaipur 153 1/4
55 T. Gurdasram Aurangabad Umra Rate
200 Bussan and Co. Kotkapura 165 3/4
50 Volkart Bros. Harij 223

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

	Old	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	170
Bengal Fine	...	167
C. P. 1 Fine	211/213	233
C. P. 2 Fine	208/211	221
Arvi Fine	...	222
Ellichpur Fine	...	220
Berar Fine	201/206	218
Khamgaon Fine	...	219
Mulkapur Fine	...	218
Khandesh Fine	198/201	208
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	208
Burwah Sanavad	206/208	...
Broach Fine	220/232	...
Sind-American		259
Cambodia	289/294	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	259/264	...
Compta Good	269/274	...
Westerns	249/254	...
Kampala	364/366	...
Busoga	362	...
Jinja	349/351	...
New Manza	326/336	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	1,620	25,355
Central India	165	18,471
Barsi and Nagar	1,167	13,993
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	2,281
Berar	646	16,442
Central Provinces	117	4,718
Total Oomras	3,715	81,260
Dholera	324	9,200
N.-W. Provinces	1,706	24,290
Rajputana	182	21,170
Sind-Punjab	2,020	72,591
Broach	...	3,020
Coompta and Dharwar	...	5,494
Westerns-Northerns	63	8,114
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	114	5,539
Persian	...	8
American	...	3,282
Egyptian and African	1,753	65,321
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	9,892	299,788

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 28th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,038	70,841
Japan and China	3,170	173,437
Coast Ports	..	7,880
Up-country by Rail	...	46,086
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	21,025
Total	5,208	319,269

General Selling In Shares

Electric And Steel Shares Quiet

LIQUIDATION IN COTTON TEXTILE ISSUES

BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

The local Share Bazar ruled very steady during the first hour on active buying and covering by shorts but later on prices eased off on general selling.

There was a marked absence of any support and the undertone of the market was easy.

Recently there had been speculative buying by smaller parties and old bulls were heavily unloading. The technical position of the market is weakening and we think that it will be advisable to unload on all strong markets.

Tata Steel Dfd. Shares after advancing to Rs. 607/8 declined to Rs. 597. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 149/4. Tata Power Shares closed at Rs. 1553/8 and Andhras were placed at Rs. 1646/-. Bombay Dyeing Shares closed at Rs. 752/8 and Indian Cements were quietly steady at Rs. 455/-

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Nov. 30.

100 Ahm Advance	302	8
500 Bombay Cotton	40	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	752	8
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	218	2
100 Central	262	8
100 Colaba	140	0
100 Coorla	95	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	340	0
1 E D Sassoon	0-5-0	
100 Finlay	131	4
100 Gokak	172	8
1000 Hindustan	1750	0
100 Indore	72	8
100 Khatau	78	2
100 Kohinoor	205	0
250 Laxmi	667	8
100 Madhavji	6	12
250 Madras United	40	0
1000 Morarji	865	0
250 Model	49	8
50 Mysore	95	0
200 New Great	128	2
100 Oosmanshahi	55	0
100 Phoenix	300	0
25 Sassoon Silk	35	0
1000 Sholapur	2400	0
50 Simplex	71	4
100 Swadeshi	157	8
100 Swan	107	8
25 Tata	8	0
500 Vishnu	1300	0
1000 Western	750	0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	104	0
25-50 Central	37	4
500 Imperial	1577	8
125-500 Im. Con.	385	0
50-100 India	125	4
100 Reserve Bank	130	12
5 Union	5	7

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	35	6
70 Gwalior	121	14
160 Indian	455	0
100 Katni Def.	2110	0
100 Katni Ord.	371	4
75 Okha	250	10
10 Punjab	25	4
100 Shahabad	472	8
70 United	121	0

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	11	11
15-75 New India	43	12
200 Oriental	4570	0
10-100 Vulcan	7	0

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	151	4
1000 Andhra Valley	1646	4
10 Ajmer	12	8
60 Bdmbay Tram	149	11
100 Bombay Suburban	170	0
10 Broach	11	12
100 Karachi	223	12
100 Poona	218	12
100 Surat	175	0
100 Tata Hydro	165	9
1000 Tata Power	1553	12

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	988	12
100 Amr. Patty	119	12
100 C. Province	92	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Nov 30

Century 720 718/2
Bombay Dyeing 755 756 758 752/8
Kohinoor 205
Central India 266 262/8
New Great 127 128/2
Simplex 71
Swadeshi 161 157/8
Bundi 35/4 35/6
I Cement 453 460 456 455
Punjab 24/14 25/4
Shahabad 472 473 472/8
Andhra 1645 1647 1646
Tata Hydro 166 165/9
Tata Power 1553 1557 1553 1563 1558 1552 1553
Tram Ord 148 149/8
T Steel Defd 595 593 607 602 605 601 597
T Steel Ord 149/8 149 150/12 151/4 150/4 149/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 159/4 159/8
Bellapur 345 346
B Steam 283 284
B Burma 410 412 410 408

100 Dhond Baramati	97	8
100 Gujarat	74	8
100 Mandra Bhon	96	8
100 Pachora Jamner	92	8
100 Sara Sirajgunge	95	8
500 Tapty Valley	772	8

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	32	8
30 Tata Steel Def.	597	8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	149	4

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	207	8
50 Belapur Sugar	346	4
150 Bombay Steam	284	6
125 Bombay Burma	408	2
50 Bombay Burma Cont.	140	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	9
100 Bombay Telephone	107	4
100 Indian Bleaching	104	8
160 Indian Radio Def.	515	0
100 Ind. Radio Ord.	487	8
1000 Port Canning	605	0
15 Scindia	15	11
30 Premier Construction	73	0
25 Tata Oil	17	12

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1422	8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	283	12
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	84	4
5 p.c. Central India	522	8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	141	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	148	12
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1490	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191	4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	159	8
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	647	8

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 28th November 10,887 bales.

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 289,896 bales.

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 177,796 bales.

Increase 112,100 bales.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov 30

3 per cent 1951/54 100/8
3 per cent 1941 103/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N 96
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 105/2
4 per cent 1943 108/5
4 per cent 1960/70 110/8
4 1/2 per cent 1950/60 115/6
5 per cent 1939/44 109/5
5 per cent 1940/43 110/11
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/12

TAX-FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119
4 per cent 1958/68 Mysore 109/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 105/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 104/8
5 per cent M Deb 1939 114/4
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1936 127
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/2/6 and declined to Rs. 95/9 but later on prices improved to Rs. 95/13. Ready quotes 3 annas higher.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Final Estimates

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York estimate U. S. Cotton Crop 10,985,000 bales with an yield of 184.4 lbs. per acre.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov 30

The local silver market was fairly steady with a scattered buying. Business was restricted but there was less selling pressure. The gold market was also quietly steady with a moderate business. London advices were unchanged and Montreal market was quiet. Shanghai T T on London was quoted to-day 1-2 17/32

	Re.	a.	p.
Ready silver	65	3	6
Magsar delivery	65	4	0
Posh delivery	65	7	0
Ready gold	34	14	3
Magsar delivery	34	14	0
Posh delivery	34	13	6

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: December 144 January 142 March 153 May 159 July 159 at Cross Rate 4.93

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1935 223 Liverpool May 1936 6.35 Rs. 53 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936 223 New York May 11.45 Rs. 35 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.93

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257-A, Girgaon Main Road,
BOMBAY.

NOT AS MISS MAYO'S BOOK

Chairman Clears Misunderstanding On Missionary Film Of India

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

Mr. W. E. Laxon Sweet, Chairman, Missionary Film Committee, in a press statement clears certain misconceptions existing in the public mind regarding the aims and objects of the new film going to be shot in India on behalf of the Missionary Society.

It will be recalled the impression in India is that this missionary film will depict Indian life in the same way as Miss Mayo's book.

The Chairman assures that the new film will aim at showing upon a background of Indian life sympathetically portrayed, the life and the work of Christian Church in India. It is proposed that the film will be a simple and unsensational story of Indian life in which the service rendered to India by the Christian Church, its hospitals and schools, will be illustrated. Such a story will educate the British people in the highest idea's of India and help a deeper understanding of India's destiny.

HOLD-UP MEN AT WORK AGAIN

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

A daring taxi robbery took place at the junction of Church Lane and Hare Street—the most crowded part of the business quarter in the city—at about 1-45 p.m. today when four men dressed like Punjabis came along armed with lathis and other weapons in front of the firm of Chhaganmull Tolaram, big jute merchants, and decamped with booty worth about Rs. 25,000 after severly wounding two durwans of that firm.

It transpires that the durwans were returning after cashing two cheques from the Imperial Bank, it being pay day for the employees of the firm. The bandits who were waiting in a green coloured motor car at the corner of Hare Street and Church Lane, suddenly attacked the durwans who received severe lathi blows on the head and fell down unconscious. Before a hue and cry could be raised, the miscreants decamped with the entire booty which consisted of currency notes of small value. The injured durwans have been removed to hospital in a precarious condition.

Th's is the sixth instance of the daring robbery of this kind in this city during the last four weeks.—United Press.

MOVE FOR TURKO-IRAQ PACT

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO (By Air Mail).

It is reported that the Foreign-Minister of Turkey will shortly pay a visit to Iraq and it is rumoured that this visit will result in Iraq's joining with Iran and Turkey and cause her separation from the United States of Arabia for the formation of which efforts are being made.

NEW SHIPS FOR TURKEY.

The Naval-Minister of Turkey has given an order to a foreign company to build 10 ships of various sizes and weight and sanctioned an amount of £10,000,000. Two of these will be completed within 13 months and be ready to convey mail and passengers from Alexandria to Constantinople.

The Angora Government has decided to establish an embassy at Tokio Japan.

The Constantinople Government has appointed 3 ladies as judges.

Youths As Soldiers Of Freedom

SAPRU'S STIRRING CALL

Liberty Not A Dream, But A Burning Passion To-day

"You are going to play a much bigger part and in a much more generous measure than was permitted to the youth of my generation. New ambitions have arisen in the country. With the youth of my generation freedom was a far off adorable dream. It is not so to-day. It is a burning passion with you. You will be the instruments for consolidating that measure of freedom which has so far been achieved. More than that upon many of you, will fall the responsibility of achieving still greater measure of freedom, so that it may be your proud privilege to claim in future that you have succeeded where we failed, and that you have by your wisdom, by your courage, your love of the country achieved for her a place of pride and honour among the nations of the world—a position well worthy of your past and equally worthy of your ambitions." said Sir T. B. Sapru in his address at the Patna University Convocation.

Continuing he said:—

In the midst of a changing world when many of our cherished ideas in politics, economics and sociology are undergoing rapid changes, it is inevitable that some of us should ask ourselves some practical questions about universities in India. I shall recall to your mind only the days of the fifties of the last century when schemes for the spread of western knowledge were in the process of incubation which ultimately bore fruit in the establishment of universities in the three Presidency towns of India. Since then several other universities in other parts of India have come into being. While in 1915 the total enrolment in universities was 61,225, in 1932 the number was over 105,000.

Nor have these years been years without examination and investigation of the problem of education in India. We have had a very respectable mass of literature presented to us on the subject by expert educationists. The several volumes presented to us by the Sadler Commission adorn the shelves of university libraries. Then there is the Hartog Committee Report. What we have done, it seems to me, is that we have first established and multiplied universities and then blessed them or cursed them each one of us according to his temperament or his appreciation of the situation.

CONFLICTING VIEWS

There are many among us who think that having regard to the size of the country and the population the number of the universities existing in the country does not err on the side of excess. The votaries of knowledge and culture, steeped in the wisdom of the east and the west, will always tell you that knowledge must be pursued for knowledge sake and that sordid considerations relating to the material interests of life must not be allowed to contaminate the pure atmosphere pervading our seats of learning. On the other hand there are those who think that if only universities did not exist and did not produce ambitious young men with half-baked ideas of freedom and nationalism and socialism and all the inconvenient isms of the present day, there would be no such thing as the Indian problem and India would be a land flowing with the milk and honey of contentment and gratitude for favours received.

Now let me tell you frankly that I do not agree with either view. It is all very well for successful lawyer-politicians who, when they have nothing else to do, take out a book from their shelves to beguile their time, to talk of culture and so also learned professors at the universities, who at times betray the common weakness of humanity by comparing their emoluments with those better circumstanced than they are, may talk of culture and knowledge for knowledge sake. But I should like these gentlemen to place themselves in the position of the long-suffering but fond parent who stints himself to educate his boy to find that the young man, on whose future he had built his hopes, when face to face with the reality of the situation finds that he has to drink of nothing but the cup of disappointment and despair so far as a career in life is concerned. Government, foreign or national, can provide "jobs" only for a limited number. The learned professions, if they are to be followed as professions, presuppose a certain amount of private means during the period of waiting. Agricultural life has no prospects to offer. There are not many vacant or waste lands to occupy.

WHAT EUROPE DOES

This being the position—and I hope I have not placed before you an overdrawn picture—it is for those who are responsible for our educational system to revise their ideas. During my recent visit to Europe I had an opportunity of seeing things for myself and I can tell you that in nearly every country in Europe the problem of education is now being approached from a thoroughly practical point of view and it is being increasingly recognised that neither governments nor universities can afford to shut their eyes any longer to the necessity of co-relating education to employment. As Mr. Harold Butler said recently at Geneva: "Important though it is to help the adult to keep his home together and to maintain his place in society during periods of enforced idleness. it is even more important both for the individual and the nation to enable the young man to lay the foundations of his career."

"The first object," says Sir Ernest Simon. "which most parents have in mind in wishing to give their children the best possible education is to enable them to make their way in the world and earn their living". If this is true of England it is—I maintain even more true of India in its present condition.

READJUST SYSTEM

To put it briefly my submission is that the problem of education must now be viewed along with and as connected with the problem of employment. This does not by any means, mean or imply that

(Continued on page 6—Col. 4).

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS

A. I. C. C. Secretary Announces Change Of Election Dates

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee announces:

Owing to the pre-occupation of Congress workers with the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Congress the dates of the election of delegates and the Congress President for the next session have been altered. The election of delegates will be held on 7th January, 1936, instead of 14th December, 1935, as announced already.

The list of delegates from provinces should reach the A. I. C. C. office on or before 18th January instead of 3rd January.

The delegates meeting for the election of the President will be held on 25th January instead of 17th January.—United Press.

GUJARATI SAHITYA SANSAD

Stages Social Comedy

(By Our Dramatic Critic.)

Except for the dreary frequency of the "drops" and the garish sets or as it has been described—"scenery," the amateurs who staged, Sjt. Kanayalal Munshi's social comedy "Be Kharab Janna" displayed a commendable average of stage efficiency.

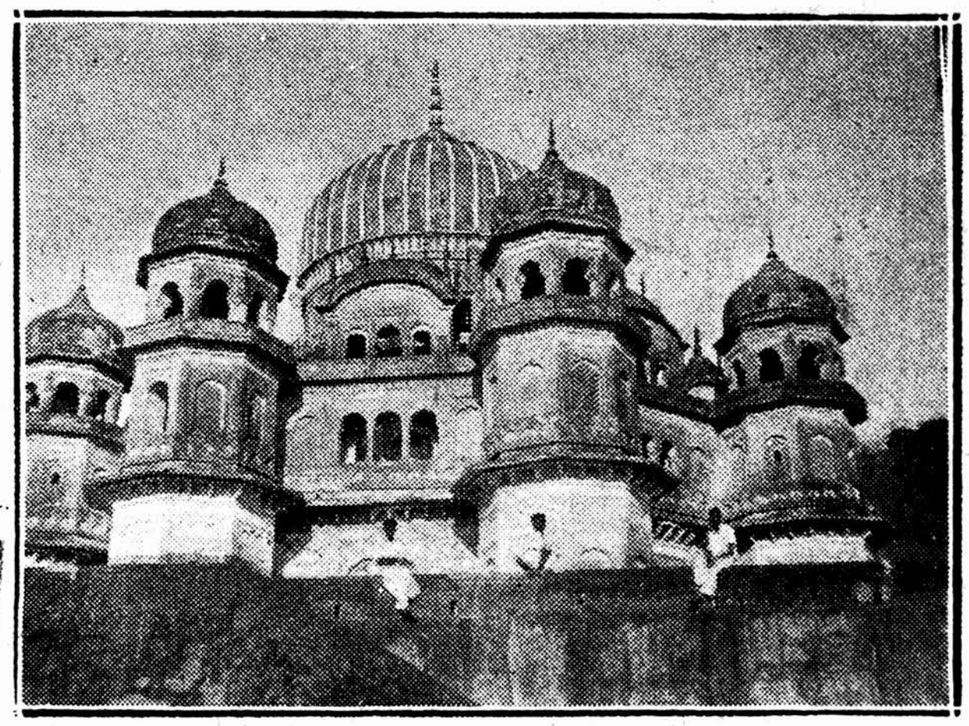
The story is the story of the middle class and of the liberal profession face to face with social forces not altogether liberal or may be kind to orthodox conventions. The girl who rebels against the customary "marriage arranged" and the implications of "respectable" conventions is, obviously, the heroine of one might describe as the social skit. Her acting—she remains unnamed for the enlightened amateurs have for some inexplicable reason or reasons preferred not to dare their names on the programme—was, occasionally relieved by effective display of instinctive rapartee. The grandmother was played to perfection. So was the "Bhaijajee" The domineering bridegroom appeared rather tame and his prospective father-in-law was tamer.

It was the old, crafty, worldly-wise "Khimji Kaka" as the friend, guide, and philosopher to the bridegroom whose brilliant acting counter-balanced by the equally brilliant acting "Mohan-Medico" the friend, guide and philosopher of the bride who first revealed the comic situations of the story. It is difficult to estimate the preference. "Mohan-Medico" lapsed, it is true, at intervals into the easy tendency to overemphasise the Bohemian non-chalance. And, perhaps. "Khimji Kaka" by comparison appeared to be flowless. He was duly sarcastic, shrewd, restive and wisely controlled as the situation demanded. But it was "Mohan-Medico" on whom the burden of the whole story was placed. And, it must be acknowledged that it was his acting that gave point and meaning to the comedy. His parody of popular song-hits, his leisurely saunter and his drallery were all indispensable. If only the repartee had been more strongly pointed and contrasted, if the acting of "Mohan-Medico" had received appropriate strength from the play wrights dialogues the character would lack little that was true to life. Perhaps the same handicap deprived "Khimji-Kaka" from the full blossoming of his ancient wit, wisdom and diplomacy.

SAILS AND SKIES

Sailship Fleet Romance

Capitol building (Washington) gets its annual bath, prior to 74th session of Congress in January next.



Tomb of Queen Kamlavati of Raja Chhatrasal, the hero of Bundelkhand.

Representatives of 56 Nations attended Y. W. C. A.'s 80th Birthday Rally in London on November 9th. Photo shows Miss Irene Mitra of India displaying a curio from her country.

This Chicago family of 18 is getting 30 dollars a month for food from Government. It is pictured here at Sunday dinner table.

Mass meeting at Union Square, New York, following "No More War" Parade: Rev. J. H. Holmes pronounces a Litany which the crowd repeats renouncing War.

A London crowd awaiting the results of the General Elections in England.

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Sunday, December 1 1935

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